

## WOODROW WILSON REPUDIATES REED

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1922.  
My Dear Sir:

I note in your issue of April 12th that one Lee Meriwether is quoted as saying he had seen a letter from me to Senator Reed "warning thanking him for the great service the Senator rendered in perfecting and passing the federal reserve bill". I have no recollection of ever having written any such letter. On the contrary I clearly remember that Mr. Reed, as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, interposed every possible objection to the completion and adoption of the bill. His objections indeed were so many, so varied, and so inconsistent with one another that I recall speaking to him about them in conversation. Having spoken of reading a certain parody on a well known novel, I told him that well known novel, I told him that his course in the committee reminded me of the conduct of the hero in that parody who, when rejected by the heroine, rushed from the house, mounted several horses and rode off in every direction.

Statements such as the one quoted from Mr. Meriwether appear to be intended to create the impression that Mr. Reed and I have held the same principles and advocated the same policies, and that he is entitled to and may be assumed to have my endorsement as a candidate for re-election to the Senate. This is far from being the case. To those who have closely observed Mr. Reed's career in Washington he has shown himself incapable of sustained allegiance to any person or any cause. He has repeatedly forfeited any claim to my confidence that he may ever have been supposed to have, and I shall never willingly consent to any further association with him.

I beg that you will do me the courtesy to publish this letter.

Your very truly,

WOODROW WILSON.  
Editor of St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

## DEXTER BUSY WITH LEGGERS

Dexter, April 18.—While the grand jury is busy at Bloomfield investigating violations of the liquor laws in Stoddard County, the law-abiding citizens of Dexter, with the assistance of officials, are making an effective clean-up of stills in this immediate vicinity.

Each night, almost, brings in its still and, in most instances, the operators come with it. Last week netted three illicit whisky outfits capture within three miles of Dexter. Four men have been arrested and placed in jail to await trial in connection with such seizures.

That such clean-up is imminent and is coming and that lawlessness is about to be suppressed with a heavy hand is apparent here to both the well-wishers of it and those who do not want it to be accomplished. Judge J. L. Fort, assistant attorney general, is in charge of the investigation and C. A. Crane, mayor of Dexter, is the most effective still-catcher so far developed.

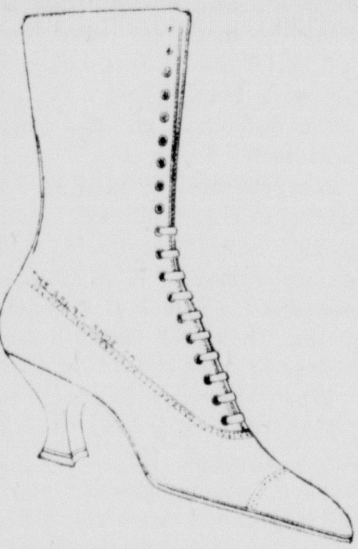
Judge W. S. C. Walker has set the bond of persons charged with whisky violations at one thousand dollars on each charge or count in the information or indictment. This is to insure the presence of the defendant when his case is called. So far the size of the bond has worked no hardship as the bondmen have been forthcoming when wanted by the defendants.

Since most of the practicing attorneys of Stoddard county signed up an agreement several months ago by which they undertook to refuse to represent or counsel with any person accused of whisky violations, all of whom are standing by their guns, new faces are appearing in the courts as counsel for these bootleggers and whisky-makers.

While the veil of secrecy as to the proceedings had before the grand jury which the law casts around that body prevents definite information being obtained, yet the indications are that a volume of information is being collected that bodes ill for men who have handled whisky in any form.

Striving to get into the upper crust of society has cost many a man his bottom dollar.

How silly for Democrats to have a low opinion of the administration's tariff bill, when it's the highest tariff bill ever invented.



## SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

A duty on hides of 15 per cent was voted by the Senate Finance Committee. This, if it passes, will advance prices of shoes. Having provided ourselves with a large and complete assortment of shoes, we offer to the public shoes at present prices, regardless of the advance which is sure to come—as long as our stock lasts. **Work Shoes a Specialty.**

Come in and Buy Now at Low Prices

## THE BARGAINS ARE HERE



### TEXT OF ALLIED NOTE TO GERMAN DELEGATION

Genoa, April 18.—Following is the text of the allied note to the German delegation:

The undersigned powers learned with astonishment that in the first stage of the Genoa Conference Germany without reference to the other powers assembled, has secretly concluded a treaty with the Soviet Government.

The questions covered by the treaty are the subject of negotiations between the representatives of Russia and those of all the other powers invited to the conference, including Germany, and the German Chancellor himself declared at the opening session that the German delegation would co-operate with the other powers for a solution of these questions, in a spirit of genuine loyalty and fellowship.

The undersigned powers therefore express to the German delegation in the frank terms their opinion that the conclusion of such an agreement while the conference was in session was a violation of the conditions to which Germany pledged herself upon entering the session.

By inviting Germany to Genoa and offering her representation on every commission on equal terms with themselves, the inviting powers proved their readiness to waive memories of the war, and granted Germany an opportunity for honest co-operation with former enemies in the European tasks of the conference. To that offer of good will and fellowship Germany replied with an act which destroys the spirit of mutual confidence indispensable to international co-operation, the establishment of which is the chief aim of the conference.

At all conferences unofficial conversations between parties are permissible, often desirable. They are helpful as long as they are designed to facilitate the common task and so long as the results are brought to the conference table for common discussion and decision. But that is not what the German delegates have done.

### FRISCO OFFICIAL SAYS HENRY FORD IS WRONG

Alexander Hilton vice president of the Frisco Railroad Company, addressing the regular meeting of the Traffic Club of St. Louis, held yesterday noon at the Planter's Hotel, asserted that facts had proved to be wrong the statement made by Henry Ford to the effect that a reduction in freight rates would create enough business to congest the freight houses.

"You cannot reduce freight rates until the operating expenses are also reduced proportionately", he said. "To leave operating expenses as they are and reduce rates would demoralize the carriers."

"Motor trucks are affecting the carriers' revenue to a considerable extent; they are not governed by specific rules and regulations as are the other carriers. They charge as they please. They pay their auto license tax. They use the public highways which have been constructed at a great expense to the taxpayers. When the highway is worn down they do not pay for the repair and upkeep. To reconstruct the highway results in a bond issue and the taxpayer stands the brunt. The carrier pays part of the tax yet does not avail itself of the highway or does it in any way help to wear out the highway."

The Membership Committee reported a gain of seventy new members for the week. A meeting for the formation of a National Association of Traffic Clubs will be held in Chicago on May 15, 16 and 17.

S. S. Butler, president, presided at the meeting.—Globe-Democrat.

The editor of The Standard has been very poorly for the past several days with a deep cold or the flu.

Messrs. Bock and Gill, of the State Fire Inspection Bureau, visited Sikeston Tuesday and carefully examined stores, offices, dwellings, and garages, inside and out, to see whether or not we were ready to be placed as No. 4 as to insurance which would give us a cheaper rate. They complimented Sikeston on her fire fighting equipment, her cleanliness, but stated the electric wiring in business houses was very bad. After their report reaches headquarters, it will be read and digested and Sikeston will be advised if she is placed in a higher grade.

### NANCY LESLIE CAN RETURN HOME, WELL

Friends in Cape Girardeau will be glad to learn that little Nancy Katherine Leslie, 7, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Leslie of Morley, who has been forced to remain in bed all winter, after she slipped and broke her leg for the second time within four months, will be able to go to her home within a few days.

Cast was taken off the leg today. Physicians told her that she would be able to be out and playing within a few weeks. She is staying here with her grandmother, Mrs. L. A. Watkins, 104 North Ellis street.

The little girl sustained a broken leg first when the car her mother was driving turned over on Kingshighway, south. She was taken to the hospital and her leg placed in a cast. It remained there until healed. After four weeks she slipped on a floor at her home and broke the leg in the same place. Her father, L. C. Leslie, is cashier for the Scott County Bank at Morley.—Cape Missourian.

### Christian Church

Next Lord's Day morning, the services will begin at 9:45, the Bible School session. At 11 o'clock the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs will gather with us for the annual address on Odd Fellowship. Special singing. The usual communion service. At 11:30 the sermon. Services at night. The public is cordially invited.

R. L. MORTON, Minister.

Berryman, Ward & Lepley, electrical mechanics, have rented the Felker room formerly occupied by F. O. Baldwin, and have opened the same under the name of The Sikeston Electrical Co.

The Co-Workers held their regular meeting with Mrs. C. A. Cook, with Mrs. Cook and Mrs. G. B. Greer as hostesses. The following members were present: Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. H. L. Smith, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Vigal, Mrs. Jesse Kimes, Mrs. Emma Kendall, Mrs. A. B. Skillman, Mrs. Chas. Prow, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mrs. A. J. Moore and Mrs. Si Harper was a visitor.

### CIRCUS IN SIKESTON WEDNESDAY, MAY 3

Long famous for strange and curious forms of animal life to be found in no other zoological garden or menagerie, "Patterson's Trained Wild Animal Circus" menagerie this year contains an exhibit which is just now occupying the attention of scientists and naturalists everywhere. It is the only black deer ever seen in captivity and the only wild one ever brought to this country. Prof. Knude, who has given a great deal of study to the subject claims he finds this remarkable animal a descendant of the few black deer which survived the storms which about the year 1700 overwhelmed the villages of the Gobi Plateau and killed all the people. At any rate it is a prize of which any show might justly boast and yet it is but one of the many valuable displays made by "Patterson's Trained Wild Animal Circus" which is to be seen in this city, Wednesday, May 3.

### Fordney Says Bonus Revenue Source Was Kept A Secret

Philadelphia, April 19.—The House of Representatives, in passing the soldiers' bonus bill, intended that the revenue to meet it should come from money owed to this Government by foreign nations, but refrained from making this public, because "we did not want to appear to mortgage something not yet in our possession," Representative Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, last night told the Oscar H. Gruber Post of the American Legion.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Q. Tanner are in St. Louis this week.

The High School will send the track team of the Sikeston school to Benton on Friday, Coach Lingle having charge of the team. The following events will take place: 50-yd dash, in which Parker Adams and Louis Scott will take part; 220-yd. dash, in which Fred Matthews and McClellan Hamby will take part. Silas Murchison, pole vault and high jump, Louis Scott, shot put and 440-yd. relay. Parker Adams, Silas Murchison and Fred Matthews will also take part in the 440-yd. relay. Here's hoping our boys will come out victorious.

### This Hits Most Everybody

Folly is sweet while it lasts, but the taste is bitter when we pay the price. While our troops were fighting for victory in France the rest of us were fighting for dollars at home—at least the majority of us were. Money literally poured into America from other countries in return for our munitions and supplies and foodstuffs. There seemed no end to the stream of gold. Prosperity came with a leap, profiteering with a bound, and insanity outstripped them all. Everybody made money—big money—and apparently the question uppermost was how to make it fly. And it flew. People who before the war could hardly afford a sewing machine suddenly blossomed out in fine raiment and rode in expensive automobiles. Nothing was too good or too high in price. Money was the only thing that was cheap. It came easily, went swiftly, and forgot to return. In the early days the foolish virgins went out without oil in their lamps and had no light. The five wise virgins filled their lamps and had light. The virgins remind us of our own people in the profiteering days. Foolish heads of families spent money like water. Now they have water, but little money. Wiser ones saved their money and now live in comfort and plenty. That is the difference between wisdom and folly. If the people had saved their money instead of squandering it in riotous living they would not be feeling the pinch of want. Wise men saw the reaction that was sure to come. They accumulated all the money possible and invested it in interest bearing securities. They are now profiting from their wisdom. Those who considered only the pleasures of the hour are now wondering how to combat the miseries of the future. They are paying the price of their folly.—Shelbyville Herald.

"Buddie" Matthews Bill Smith and Jack Bowman returned to Alton, Ill., Tuesday evening, after spending the Easter holidays with homefolks.

The Standard has no solicitor in the field to collect and seek new subscriptions. No credit will be given nor papers delivered to an unauthorized agent. If anyone calls on you, turn him down and report to this office over the phone.

## HAYS BARS ALL FILMS OF ARBUCKLE

New York, April 18.—"Fatty" Arbuckle films were officially banned, at least temporarily, tonight by Will H. Hays, head of the newly organized Motion-Picture Producers and Distributors.

Frankly admitted by Hays' associates to be his first move in the announced campaign to "clean up" and build up the moving picture industry, the official ban is regarded by high officials here in the industry to mean that other characters who have figured in so-called Hollywood scandals would be driven out as objectionable to the public.

Hays' statement follows: "After consultation at length with Nicholas Schenck, representing Joseph Schenck, the producers, and Adolph Zukor and Jesse Lasky of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, the distributors, I will state that at my request they have canceled all showings and all booking of the Arbuckle films. They do this that the whole matter may have the consideration that its importance warrants, and the action is taken notwithstanding the fact that they had nearly 10,000 contracts in force for the Arbuckle pictures."

Cancellation of the 10,000 contracts in force for the Arbuckle pictures means a loss of at least \$1,000,000 in revenues, it was estimated.

W. L. Moses of the Fox interests declared that perhaps "another million is tied up in the production of three new films". Efforts were unavailing to obtain a statement from either the producers or exhibitors of Arbuckle films.

The statement was issued from Hays' offices as he was departing for the day. Courtland Smith, his chief aid, in handing out the statement, declared that there was "nothing Hays could say further at this time."

Hays, hat and coat in hand, departing, was asked to explain in detail the situation in view of Arbuckle's acquittal in Virginia Rappe's death and the jury's own announcement that "acquittal is not enough for Roscoe Arbuckle we; feel that a great injustice has been done him".

Hays declined to comment. "Does this statement mean then that Arbuckle is out for good?" he was asked.

"You know as well as I do the purposes of our organization—to obtain and maintain the highest moral and artistic standards", he quoted from the charter of the distributors-producers' organization. "Beyond that I cannot say anything just now."

The conference between Hays and the distributors and producers, it was learned, was held in the offices of the organization the greater part of the afternoon.

It is said that Hays had invited Schenck, Zukor and Lasky to confer with him on the Arbuckle films, particularly regarding the Adolph Zukor announcement April 13, the day following Arbuckle's acquittal, that three films were to be released immediately. The Zukor announcement, on behalf of the Famous Players-Paramount Corporation, stated that "Arbuckle had finished 'Gasoline Gus', 'Freight Prepaid' and 'Leap Year'."

"The films will be released immediately", the Zukor announcement added, "as we are confident the American public is eminently fair and realizes by this time that Arbuckle has been the victim of unfortunate circumstances."

It was regarded tonight as significant that Hays made no comment on Arbuckle's acquittal. His announcement banning the films, at least temporarily, is taken as an indication that he will become the Judge Landis of the movies.

"Hays' position has been compared with that of Landis in the baseball world, and the Arbuckle case is just another Babe Ruth incident", said one film official. "Ruth had to be disciplined for the good of the sport; Arbuckle and the rest of the film world have to realize that they cannot expect to bring disrespect to themselves and the industry without paying the penalty."

Ladies you can get your skirt (pleated) cleaned and pressed for 75c at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

It is just as well that George Harvey did not go to Genoa as an observer. France and England are taking care of that part nicely.

Babe Ruth on the sidelines watching somebody else bat for him, and Uncle Sam putting in the international grandstand, have an unusual bond in common.



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

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Financial Statements for banks.....\$6.00  
Probate notices, minimum.....\$5.00Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott  
and adjoining counties .....\$2.00  
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the  
United States .....\$2.50Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## RECORDER OF DEEDS

We are authorized to announce  
Axel Kjer, of Illinois, as candidate for  
Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, on  
the Democratic ticket, subject to the  
will of the voters at the primary to be  
held Tuesday, August 1.

## "A Consumer's Tariff"

"The measure", says Chairman Mc-  
Cumber of the Senate Finance Com-  
mittee, "will be the first national  
tariff bill in our history. The public  
will recognize this bill as a consumer's  
tariff. Its object is to restore the  
buying power of the consumer." This  
statement, of course, is based upon  
the presumption that it will, as he  
says, "lay the foundation for an era  
of nation-wide prosperity". We be-  
lieve that a protective principle wise-  
ly constructed on the principle laid  
down in the Republican platform of  
1908 would contribute materially to  
such a result. That principle was a  
protective rate equalizing "the differ-  
ence in cost of production here and  
abroad." The tariff law of 1909, the  
Payne-Aldrich law, was an effort to  
apply that principle. That the effort  
was not successful is shown by the  
statements of the platforms of the  
Republican and Progressive parties in  
1912. "Some of the existing import  
duties are too high and should be re-  
duced," said the Republican platform  
of that year. "Readjustment should  
be made from time to time to con-  
form to changing conditions and to  
reduce excessive rates, but without  
injury to any American industry".  
"We demand tariff revision," said the  
Progressive platform, "because the  
present tariff is unjust to the people  
of the United States. Fair dealing  
toward the people requires an im-  
mediate downward revision of those  
schedules wherein duties are shown to  
be unjust and excessive".

Such were the formal utterances of  
the two branches of the Republican  
party in 1912, after the Payne-Al-  
drich law had been in operation three  
years. They were in agreement that  
tariff rates should be revised down-  
ward. Yet in the face of that fact,  
and in the face of the still more im-  
portant fact that radical changes have  
since taken place in America's rela-  
tion to world trade, demanding far  
more strongly than then the avoidance  
of excessive rates, and adjustment  
"to conform to changing conditions,"  
the tariff bill now before the Senate,  
levies high duties all along the line,  
higher on the average than those of  
the Payne-Aldrich bill. And it seeks  
to fix these high rates with little or  
no regard to the need for protection,  
with little or no regard to "the dif-  
ference in cost of production here  
and abroad", with little or no regard  
to changed conditions that make cau-  
tion and moderation imperative. Yet  
Senator McCumber says it will "lay  
the foundation for an era of nation-  
wide prosperity". How? Why did  
the Republican party in 1912 declare  
that import duties were too high and  
should be reduced, and why did the  
Progressive party in that year say  
the tariff was unjust to the people of  
the United States? Surely there was  
good reason for such an admission  
from the Republican party, which  
created the Payne-Aldrich law, and  
for this condemnation from the Pro-  
gressive branch of the party, or they  
would not have made these declara-  
tions in their appeals to the people for  
public support. Obviously the coun-  
try was dissatisfied with that law as  
it stood and was demanding down-  
ward revision. Is it conceivable that  
there would have been such a demand  
if the law had created prosperity?

Yet here we are, after that tremen-  
dous object lesson of party disaster,  
proposing a tariff bill levying higher  
rates than the law which was then  
condemned because it was too high,  
and setting up the claim that it will  
"lay the foundation for an era of  
nation-wide prosperity!" Has the Re-  
publican party learned nothing from  
its tariff experience? "The public",

says Senator McCumber, "will recog-  
nize this bill as a consumer's tariff".  
Indeed it will, gentlemen of the  
Senate. It is estimated that it will  
add \$160,000,000 to the cost of our  
sugar, from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000-  
000 to the cost of our shoes, \$700,000-  
000 to the cost of our cotton goods,  
\$300,000,000 to our bill for woolen  
goods, and so on and so on and in-  
finitum. It levies high duties on ag-  
ricultural products to protect the  
farmer, a measure of doubtful utility  
at best, as the emergency tariff has  
shown, and it adds, according to a  
protectionist authority who believes,  
as we do, in protection where it is  
needed, \$2,000,000,000 to the farmer's  
bill for his necessary purchases. A  
consumer's tariff? Indeed, yes!

It does not apply protection where  
it is needed, but everywhere regard-  
less of need. Even under the exist-  
ing tariff foreign competition is not  
disturbing the steel business, but the  
bill before the Senate fixes a much  
higher tariff on steel products. High  
rates are fixed upon many lines of  
goods that can be produced in this  
country as cheaply, or cheaper than,  
in other countries. A representative  
of the National Association of Book  
Publishers told the Senate Finance  
Committee that there was "no need  
for any protection whatever for  
books", but books are highly "protected"  
anyway. There seems to have  
been no real consideration of the  
"difference in cost of production here  
and abroad", "no adjustment to con-  
form to changing conditions," but a  
general advance on all commodities  
regardless of economic requirements.  
And, not content with all this, the  
bill takes wool and hides off the free  
list and fixes a tariff on them that  
will make the domestic cost of man-  
ufacture of shoes and woolen goods  
much greater, for which the home  
consumer will have to pay. "It makes  
for higher living costs in every home  
in America", says the Republican  
New York Herald. "But its worst  
feature is that it completely shuts  
America out of foreign markets, ex-  
cept in our raw materials". And  
Senator McCumber says this bill "will  
restore the buying power of the con-  
sumer!"—Globe-Democrat.

Congresswoman Robertson wants  
the public to pray for Congress, and  
the public cannot imagine anything  
that needs it more.

Bud Burns says he is not so much  
interested in the Einstein theory of  
relativity as he is in corn bread and  
hog jowl and greens.

The following rate will be charged  
by Scott County newspapers for an-  
nouncements of candidates: All coun-  
ty offices, \$10.00; township offices, \$5;  
Circuit Judge, \$20; Congress, \$25. It  
will take the cash or no announcement  
will appear. Display political adver-  
tisements will go at the regular rates  
of 25 cents per inch.

Breckinridge Long will open his  
campaign for Senator at Poplar Bluff,  
Thursday, April 27. He expects to visit  
every section of Southeast Missouri,  
but whether on this trip or later, we  
are unable to say. Mr. Long is a very  
pleasing speaker and if it is so any  
from Skeston and vicinity can attend,  
they will be well paid for the trip.

It has been a long time since The  
Standard mentioned money to those  
who are in debt to the office on ac-  
count of subscription, job work, or  
advertising, but now is a good time to  
mention the fact that all money owing  
the office is needed to carry on the  
business. We will be glad if  
those knowing themselves indebted to  
us will call and settle.

Ex-President Wilson certainly gave  
Lee Meriwether a smack in the face  
in the letter published in the St.  
Louis Globe-Democrat and reprinted  
in another column of The Standard.  
Senator Reed and some of his friends  
were trying to leave the impression on  
the minds of the voters of Missouri  
that Mr. Wilson and he had always  
been on friendly terms. The voters  
will remember that Mr. Reed has  
never spoken of a good deed that Mr.  
Wilson did or attempted to do.

There should be some way, it  
seems, for a town like Paris to dis-  
charge its obligation to afflicted chil-  
dren of the unfortunate poor without  
shouldering the burden off upon  
churches or lodges. However, much  
such organizations may desire to do  
a generous part by such little ones,  
they are financially unable to respond  
to every call. And when one child is  
forced to face a hopeless future be-  
cause there are none to provide it  
with a chance to be healed the re-  
proach is upon the community at  
large instead of upon organizations  
which have no other source of income  
than voluntary subscriptions. If it is  
not legal for a town to vote funds  
with which to finance afflicted chil-  
dren to places where relief may be  
had, then it should be made legal by  
our forthcoming Constitutional Con-  
vention.—Paris Appeal.

## Reed The Wrecker

Obviously ex-President Wilson did  
not come out of his retreat merely to  
deny that he had written a letter to  
Senator Reed "warmly thanking him"  
for the "great service" he had render-  
ed in the passage of the Federal Re-  
serve bill. The relation between Wil-  
son and Reed in 1913 is ancient his-  
tory. Reed was then a comparatively  
new member, having taken his seat  
in that body in 1912. He was just  
entering on that policy of general  
obstruction which has since made him  
conspicuous. It had not yet made  
him obnoxious. The Federal Reserve  
bill was introduced in Senate and  
House on June 26, following a special  
message by the President, who labored  
constantly to expedite its passage.  
He succeeded in the House, but on  
the insistence of Reed, Hitchcock and  
O'Gorman hearings were commenced  
in the Senate Committee on Banking  
and Currency early in August and,  
notwithstanding Mr. Wilson's appeals,  
committee consideration continued  
until November 20, when it agreed to  
disagree and reported two separate  
measures. "Neither the influence  
which the President brought to bear  
on individual members of the commit-  
tee", says the American Year Book  
for 1913, "nor the threat of a Demo-  
cratic caucus or of a motion to dis-  
charge from further consideration of  
the bill was able to accelerate com-  
mittee action".

The letter which Senator Reed pro-  
duces was written on October 23,  
while the bill was still in committee  
and was prompted evidently by a de-  
sire to thank him for something he  
said in a New York newspaper. It  
does not thank him for any service  
rendered in connection with the Fed-  
eral Reserve bill, and merely express-  
es an admission that the processes  
upon which Reed had insisted had con-  
tributed to a satisfactory result. What  
result is referred to his conjectural,  
in as much as action by the commit-  
tee was still a month away, and  
there is in fact nothing in the letter  
to show that Wilson referred to the  
Federal Reserve bill at all.

But that, we repeat, is ancient his-  
tory. The manifest purpose of Mr.  
Wilson's letter is to express an op-  
inion of Senator Reed and to let it be  
known that Reed does not have and  
cannot have his endorsement as a  
candidate for re-election to the Sen-  
ate. "He has repeatedly forfeited any  
claim to my confidence that he may  
ever have been supposed to have",  
Mr. Wilson says, "and I shall never  
willingly consent to any further as-  
sociation with him". The feeling  
which he expresses is not founded up-  
on Reed's action on the Federal Re-  
serve bill. That, no doubt, caused  
nothing more than irritation. His  
antagonism grows out of Reed's con-  
tinuous opposition to him in the  
conduct of the war and more particu-  
larly in connection with the League  
of Nations. Embarking regretfully,  
in April, 1917, on the greatest enter-  
prise that any American President  
was ever called upon to undertake,  
one that demanded the support of  
the whole people, he was under con-  
stant assault throughout the war by  
the Senator from Missouri, one of  
his own party, whose caustic and  
tireless tongue increased the difficul-  
ties of his task, and who was ever a  
thorn in his side.

Beginning immediately after the  
declaration of war Reed supported a  
volunteer army in opposition to the  
administration's demand for conscrip-  
tion, although he voted for conscrip-  
tion after the volunteer plan was over-  
whelmingly defeated. He strongly  
opposed the food control bill, and con-  
tinuously and cruelly assailed Hoover  
and the Food Administration. Within  
six months after the war began he  
had so incensed the loyal supporters  
of President Wilson in Missouri that  
there was a vigorous movement with-  
in the Democratic party for a general  
condemnation of his conduct. But he  
continued his obstructive tactics, op-  
posing the enactment of the presiden-  
tial war powers bill and assailing the  
Railroad Administration. And finally,  
he joined with Republican members  
in condemning and opposing the  
League of Nations with all the vehem-  
ent bitterness for which he is noted.  
From April, 1917, to November, 1920,  
Senator Reed was the most constant  
and virulent antagonist of President  
Wilson in the Senate, and his was the  
loudest and most persistent voice in  
opposition to Wilson's policies in the  
whole country. In Missouri the re-  
sultment against him was so strong  
within the Democratic party that the  
State Convention of 1920 repudiated  
him and refused by a two-thirds ma-  
jority to permit him to represent the  
state even as a district delegate at  
the Democratic National Convention.

Yet he has announced his intention  
to seek re-election, and he will soon  
enter the campaign for the Demo-  
cratic nomination. We hold no brief for  
Mr. Wilson, but we are in entire sym-  
pathy with him in his antagonism to  
Senator Reed, and for much the same  
reasons. The Globe-Democrat  
strongly supported Mr. Wilson's war  
measures not because he was a Demo-

crat but because he was President of  
the United States, and these measures  
were necessary in the great emer-  
gency. The Globe-Democrat ardently  
supported the League of Nations, be-  
lieving it to be a splendid achievement  
for human welfare and American ad-  
vancement. And the Globe-Demo-  
crat is now opposed to the nomination  
or election of James A. Reed, without  
regard to any political considerations,  
because he has ever been an obstacle  
to progressive and constructive leg-  
islation because he has always used his  
talents for destruction and never for  
construction. The oratorical ability  
makes him all the more dangerous as  
a public leader. His wit, his burning  
satire, his unsparring and cruel in-  
vective draw large audiences to hear  
him, but these are the tools of a  
wrecker, not of one who builds. Mr.  
Reed is not a statesman; he never  
was and he never can be. He at-  
tracts attention and admiration by  
his flights of fancy which are never  
bridled, by his ridicule and vituperation  
of great causes and great men,  
but he is a creature of words and  
not of deeds. He "calls a spade a  
spade" so eloquently as to arouse  
cheers, but he never has any use for  
a spade as an instrument of construc-  
tion. He cauterizes with hot iron  
men who try to serve their country,  
but contributes nothing to that serv-  
ice himself. He attacks those who  
are honestly endeavoring to advance  
the interests of the people, but he  
does nothing himself to advance those  
interests. He can tear down, but he  
cannot raise up. He can fire the  
Ephesian dome, but he cannot lay one  
brick upon another. And this state  
and this nation and this time needs  
builders. We have gone through the  
greatest destruction in the world's  
history and the essential requirement  
of this day is restoration, construc-  
tion, creation. There is no place in  
our present economy for the wrecker.  
James A. Reed is an anachronism. He  
belongs to a past time. The people  
of Missouri should see to it that he  
retires into the oblivion of the forgot-  
ten yesterdays.—Globe-Democrat.

Nobody ever has to be admonished  
to swat the mosquito.

The present tariff tinkering demon-  
strates that attempts to combine the  
raising of revenue and the protection  
of industries sometimes make both  
plans more or less ineffective.

George Bailey says, "One paper  
says Henry Ford's ultimate aim is to  
harness the Mississippi River. We  
know something of the peculiarities of  
the old Mississippi. We advise  
Henry to see that his harness includes  
blinkers, curb bit, martingals and  
crupper." Henry ought to take a  
good look at the Mississippi now,  
about ten miles below Memphis. Dam  
it? Well, we dunno.—Globe-Demo-  
crat.

Pity the poor candidate and try to  
cheer him up. Trying to be agreeable  
with voters was bad enough when  
none but men could vote. It is a trag-  
edy now. If the candidate don't shake  
hands with the sisters they get mad  
and say horrid things about him. If  
he does shake hands with them they  
threaten to tell his wife, so whatever  
he does is just exactly the worst  
thing he could have done.—Paris Ap-  
peal.

The greatest trouble with Senator  
Reed is his preponderance of brain. It  
overbalances him at times. When F.  
M. Cockrell was first elected to the  
United States Senate he was elected  
more on his Confederate war record  
than on his brains, but in the end he  
made one of the greatest records of  
any Senator that was ever sent from  
Missouri. He was a worker, was will-  
ing to give and take, and was honored  
by his colleagues of all political par-  
ties. Breckinridge Long doesn't carry  
all the brains of the State around with  
him under that old felt hat, but he  
carries enough to look out for his  
party's interests in any political scrap,  
will make just such a worker as did  
Senator Cockrell, is balanced enough  
to give and take, and the Democrats  
of the State will know where to find  
him when it comes to party measures.

## "Service That Satisfies"

DALLAS J. TYSON  
AUCTIONEER

My knowledge of values in all lines  
and how to get them insures you real  
sale. Write, wire or see me now for  
a sale date.

SKESTON, MO.

## Mistakes in "Dry" Enforcement

The point in professional ethics  
raised by those lawyers in the coun-  
ties of Southeastern Missouri who  
have taken a written pledge not to  
serve as counsel to any defendant  
charged with an offense under the pro-  
hibition statutes is a point for the  
bar association and the courts to de-  
termine. Certain definite conditions  
are voluntarily accepted by persons  
admitted to the practice of the law.  
The law, itself, which confers on  
them great privileges, demands some  
obligations in return.

But the phase of the matter in  
which the public is deeply concerned is  
much larger than the occupational  
phase and affects standards more im-  
portant than occupational standards.  
We have here a situation in which a  
very substantial portion of the peo-  
ple not only are out of sympathy with  
the proscription prohibition statutes,  
but regard them as outraging their  
conception of individual rights. A  
willingness to make sacrifices for,  
even to fight for, conceptions of indi-  
vidual rights is not confined to the  
people speaking any one tongue or  
residing in any one section of the in-  
habitable globe.

With respect for these particular  
statutes reduced to a minus quantity,  
among great numbers, and along with  
that reduction respect for law in  
general seriously weakened, we have  
a problem which many regard as more  
serious than any other ever presented  
to the American people, at least  
since the slavery problem was solved.  
Some of the best minds in this coun-  
try are considering in undisguised an-  
xiety the terms of that problem. Ex-  
perienced publicists are appalled at  
the data forced on their attention. A  
Supreme Justice of the United States  
lately made a solemn presentment of  
warning on the subject. And those  
persons of almost countless number,  
who point out the peril among a self-  
governing people of deterioration in  
the moral fiber of the individual citi-  
zen and the growing impatience at  
the restraints of all law are denounced  
by some as only penning briefs for a  
stein of beer of a highball. Even  
though well meant, a frivolous atti-  
tude is revealed by such denunciations  
to those who know and appreciate the  
gravity of the problem as a whole.

And while not a few things, which  
are a necessary accompaniment of the  
enforcement of so unusual a piece of  
legislation are tending to bring it in-  
to disrepute, extremists are all the  
time attempting to bring it into fur-  
ther and irremediable and wholly un-  
necessary odium. They raise perver-  
sely the issue of law-enforcement  
under the American system, but they  
not merely countenance, they even  
instigate violations of other laws pro-  
vided this one may have compulsory  
observance.

The one respect in which these  
Southeastern counties have gone a  
little farther than most sections is  
typical of these methods. Picture the

## GLASSES



If I have sold you glasses that are  
not giving entire satisfaction, bring  
'em back to me.

## DR. LONG

Eye Specialist Keady Bldg.

## Lucky Tiger

The Nation's Hair  
and Scalp Remedy!  
ENDORSED BY HOSPITALS AND  
THOSE WHO KNOW.  
Positively eradicates  
dandruff—corrects eco-  
nomic scalp—stops falling hair—  
promotes luxuriant growth—adds beauty,  
health—action immediate and  
certain. Money-Back Guarantee.  
At druggists and barbers, or send 25c  
for generous sample.

LUCKY TIGER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

## J. GOLDSTEIN,

Purchaser of Scrap Iron  
Old Metal of All Kinds  
Rags, Feathers and RubberLocated in J. A. Matthews'  
Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

case of the innocent man charged with  
a prohibition offense and denied  
counsel. He may attempt blunder-  
ingly to conduct his own defense, but with  
what avail? Will not the court be  
under the same social pressure as the  
lawyer officers of the court? With  
indictment on an ex parte showing  
made the virtual equivalent of a  
conviction, does anyone suppose that  
the complaint any citizen may enter  
will never be made the easy instru-  
ment of spite? Has not a man  
charged with bootlegging as much  
right to a defender as one charged  
with murder?

When representative men of high  
intelligence and patriotism contend  
for lawful, seemly methods in pro-  
hibition enforcement, it is considered  
by some minds a sufficient rejoinder to  
charge that they seek through circuit-  
ous means to serve the liquor inter-  
ests. What rejoinder could be feel-  
er? Most of these men are total  
obstainers through individual choice  
and choice and judgment, and not  
through the coercion of law. Almost  
all rejoice at the extirpation of the  
saloon.—Globe-Democrat.

To break a cold take 666.

MRS. HARDING OPPOSES  
THE VERY SHORT SKIRT

Washington, April 16.—Mrs. Har-  
ding believes that the young girls of  
today should be reasonable in their  
dress, and, inferentially at least, she  
opposes the very short skirt. She  
cautioned a delegation of Campfire  
Girls, who hiked from Baltimore to  
the White House, meeting Mrs. Har-  
ding yesterday, not to go to extremes.

The "first lady" refrained from  
setting any hard and fast standard  
for feminine apparel. She mentioned  
that she had received numerous let-  
ters from over all the country re-  
questing her to assist in correcting  
some of the present-day tendencies.  
She talked to the girls for 15 min-  
utes.

Rub-My-Tism, a pain killer.  
Ladies you can get your silk cress-  
es cleaned and pressed for \$1.50 at  
Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

Conan Doyle says when we die we  
go to a certain plane and after a  
time we leave that one and go to an-  
other plane. And there you are,  
only be careful, of course, in chang-  
ing planes.

# Announcing

## A New and Up-to-Date

### Gasoline

### Filling Station

## L. C. ERDMANN



# Our word for it!

## You'll never know how delicious

## Corn Flakes can be till you

## eat Kellogg's

Positively—the most joyously good any-time-cereal  
any man or woman or child ever put in their mouths!  
Such flavor, such crispness! Such big sunny-brown  
Corn Flakes! How you'll relish a generous bowl-filled-  
most-to-overflowing; and a pitcher of milk or cream!

Never was such a set-out! Never did you get such  
a universal vote as there'll be for Kellogg's Corn  
Flakes! Big folks and little folks will say "Kellogg's,  
please, mother!" Leave it to their tastes  
—and yours! Prove out all we say!

For, Kellogg's Corn Flakes are a  
revelation in flavor; a revelation in all-  
the-time crispness! Kellogg's are never  
tough or leathery or hard to eat! Insist  
upon KELLOGG'S—the original Corn  
Flakes—the kind in the RED and  
GREEN package!



# Kellogg's

## CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBLES and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

## DO YOU NEED MONEY!!

We specialize on loans on

## LITTLE RIVER DISTRICT LAND

in cultivation or in timber. Also other land. We represent several Loan Companies  
therefore are in position to loan money on quick notice. If you have a loan on your  
land and need more money, we can pay off your present loan and make you a larger  
loan. Do not be annoyed by small debts, but have all obligations in one for a period  
of five or ten years. Call or write for full information.

## FARMERS MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY

Office with C. L. Cook Grain Co.

SKESTON, MISSOURI



## COMING TO THE Malone Theatre

### NEXT WEEK

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 24 and 25

Paramount Picturers present a Milton Sills Production

### "BEHOLD MY WIFE"

The translation of a savage by Sir Gilbert Parker.

Vanity Comedy and Kinogram

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26

Goldwyn Picturers present Len Chane in

### "ACE OF HEARTS"

A big berth of melodramas—one that will carry its shell of suspense from the screen straight to your spine.

### CENTURY COMEDY

THURSDAY, APRIL 27

Paramount Picturers present Elsie Ferguson in

### "FOOTLIGHTS"

No more charming modiste's fashion display ever was seen on the screen before.

Universal News—Pollard Comedy

FRIDAY, APRIL 28

Vitagraph Picturers present Jean Paige in

### "BLACK BEAUTY"

A educational picture—a master picture—better than the book.

### PATHE NEWS

SATURDAY, APRIL 29

William Fox presents Wm. Farnum in

### "A STAGE ROMANCE"

A beautiful and authentic production—a delightful picture.

### MUTT & JEFF

Serial No. 4: (Art Acord)

### "WINNERS OF THE WEST"

Germany Defies Allies

The treaty of Rapallo between Russia and Germany is an impudent defiance of the allies by the Teutons. It purports to abrogate the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, dictated to the Bolsheviks by the imperial German Government at the height of the war, but that treaty was wiped out by the treaty of Versailles. It purports to effect a reciprocal renunciation of war claims, but this is a subject on which Germany and Russia are not free to agree between themselves.

Among other things to which the Germans bound themselves in ratifying the treaty of Versailles was this provision of article 110: "The allied and associated powers formally reserve the rights of Russia to obtain from Germany restitution and reparation based on the principles of the present treaty." Furthermore the Germans accepted this, and are bound by it: "Germany undertakes to recognize the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the allied and associated powers with states now existing or coming into existence in future in whole or in part of the former empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognize the frontiers of any such states as determined therein."

The Rapallo pact is intended deliberately to make mischief in the Genoa conference. We read that the negotiation and signing of this treaty "is pointed to as establishing a striking precedent for the nations who are participating in the discussion of the Russian problem" at Genoa. Also the instrument "expresses the friendly hope that other powers will do likewise." This treaty if its execution and observance are not prevented, may prove a serious embarrassment.

On Germany's part it is a bold bid for position in negotiations with the allies who dominate the economic conference at Genoa. It is obvious that these slippery customers cannot be treated with the degree of consideration that properly may be shown to honorable states. Here is an attempt to break up the European economic concert before it has been organized and it may prove successful.

## NEW YORK PAPERS UP- HOLD WILSON'S COURSE

New York, April 19.—Morning New York newspapers comment on the Wilson-Reed controversy is generally friendly to the former President.

Under the heading "Truthful James" the Times says:

"If a notorious guerilla should exhibit proudly a pass signed by the commander-in-chief of the regular army eight or nine years ago, he wouldn't be any more comical than Senator Jim Reed now is. Having fought Mr. Wilson's administration for years, having been practically cast out of the Democratic party by the Missouri Democratic convention in 1920, he wants to be renominated by both the Wilson Democrats and the anti-Wilson Democrats. What if he has been a political bedouin of the black tents? Behold him in the most spotless of burnouse, a civilized moor of the city, with testimonials of the Sultan's favor hung in a bag around his neck. The papers are frayed. The date is ancient. Still, he loves to show them.

"It is no wonder that Mr. Wilson, who has had to write innumerable letters, should forget the entirely unimportant one sent to Mr. Reed in 1913. The administration was then only six or seven months old. Mr. Reed hadn't yet displayed save feebly and fitfully, his incomparable genius for pariah politics.

"The certificate of 1913, whatever its original value, is barred by the statute of limitation. Mr. Reed's inveterate insurgency has become known to everybody since then. The indiscreet conduct of Mr. Reed's friends in waving the old 'recommend' has induced Mr. Wilson to give him a new 'character.' This is a work of art. Mr. Wilson correctly assumes that Mr. Reed's friends are trying to write a fraudulent indorsement by Mr. Wilson on Mr. Reed's candidacy."

The Herald, under the caption Mr. Wilson's Vigor," says:

"The many admirers of former President Wilson cannot fail to be pleased by the recent indications that he is again in possession of that temperamental vigor which was such a salient part of him in most of his official career.

"Mr. Wilson's letter denying his authorship of the 'message' purporting to be from him which Mr. Tumulty read at the National Democratic Club's Jefferson Day dinner was a good example of the incisive terseness which Mr. Wilson knows how to use.

"Now comes the letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat repudiating praise of Senator Reed which Lee Meriwether attributed to the former President. Mr. Wilson's statement that Senator Reed has shown himself 'incapable of sustained allegiance to any person' may provoke reminiscence and, as well, it may be unfair to the Missouri opponent of the Wilson covenant who, incidentally, has made public the letter in which President Wilson praised him. But it is a sign that the spirit of Mr. Wilson can be as fiery as of yore.

"Those who feared or hoped that the Wilsonian bark has forever left the main stream of politics for the peaceful coves of solitary reflection must be disappointed pleasantly or otherwise."

The Tribune comments as follows: "Going far back into his files, Senator Reed of Missouri is able to produce a letter of personal praise of him, written in 1913 which Mr. Wilson has said he did not remember. The comeback is a pettifoggery one. The public understands that Senator Reed, as a candidate for renomination, has been trying to quote Mr. Wilson in his behalf.

"This is blatherskite impudence. The bad relations between the two have been notorious. It is amazing that Senator Reed is so lacking in self-respect as to seek to make capital out of any compliment Mr. Wilson has ever paid him. Hanging onto Wilson's coat-tails, is he? It looks as if he lacks any form of pride and as if his cause were desperate.

"Through a series of mistakes that it is astonishing a man of intelligence should commit, Mr. Wilson wrecked hopes that even his most severe critics admit were close to his heart. Stubbornly pursuing a false theory of procedure he became a vital factor in the defeat of his treaty when a nineteenth ratification was offered to him. But perception of this in no wise acquits Senator Reed. Though he voted with Mr. Wilson's friends on the final treaty roll call, there was a great difference in the way they traveled to a common action.

"Mr. Wilson is within his rights and the proprieties of politics is urging the members of his party in Missouri not to renominate Senator Reed. The declaration of Mr. Wilson that he 'will never willingly consent to any further association with him' is amply justified.

"The Senate will be a better body if Senator Reed is no longer a member."

The World entitles its editorial: "Jim Reed's Gall". It says:

"Should the Woodrow Wilson Foundation ever offer a prize for political gall, the award would inevitably go to Senator Reed of Missouri, who is seeking renomination as a Wilson Democrat and trying to prove his case through a letter written to him by President Wilson in October, 1913.

"Mr. Wilson, in a peppery letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says he has no recollection of the

letter that Senator Reed is using as a campaign document, but the text as made public in St. Louis seems to be authentic. It was the sort of letter that Mr. Wilson, in the early days of his first administration, used to write to unfriendly Indians on Capitol Hill to keep them from leaving the reservation.

"As to former President Wilson's present attitude toward the Senator from Missouri, there cannot be much room for doubt about the meaning of his letter to the Globe-Democrat.

"Perhaps Senator Reed would like to circulate this letter along with the 1913 letter. They belong together.

"Quite aside from any question of Wilsonism or anti-Wilsonism, the former President's judgment of the Senator from Missouri is essentially sound. Mr. Reed, is a man of considerable ability, but he seems to be wholly destitute of political principles, or political character in any sense in which those qualities make for constructive public service. He is a keen, merciless critic, but he is interested only in tearing down what better men than himself have built. If the purpose of the American people were to create a maximum of enmity and suspicion and bad feeling in the world, Mr. Reed would be a satisfactory Senator, but he has no place in any other scheme of things."

During the past eight years the number of women physicians in Germany has more than doubled.

The census of 1920 shows that there were 7748 Chinese women in the United States at the time of the taking of the census.

# DO PRICES COUNT?

Quality Merchandise at lower prices is keeping us busy. With one exception, last week was the biggest week we have ever experienced. There's a reason—

## Quality Merchandise at Lower Prices

Men's Work Sock	3 for 25c
Men's Dress Socks	2 for 25c
Canvas Gloves	3 for 25c
Leather Work Gloves, pr.	\$1.00
Men's Union Suits	50c
Men's Blue Shirts	60c
Ex. Quality Shirts	75c
Guaranteed Overalls	\$1.00
Guaranteed Unionalls	\$2.50
Men's Work Shoes	\$2.85
Men's Dress Shoes	\$3.50
Men's Dress Oxfords	\$3.50
Ladies' Dress Oxfords	\$3.50
Ladies' Patent Oxfords	\$5.00
Ladies' Patent Straps	\$4.50
Ladies' White Oxfords	\$2.50
Child's Patent Straps	\$2.25
Child's White Oxfords	\$2.00

## In Every Instance We Sell Guaranteed Merchandise

Boys' Two Pant Suits  
\$7.50 to \$13.50

Men's Guaranteed Suits  
\$19.75 to \$45.00

## Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

Leading Men's Store of Skeston

## "SOUTHERN CINDERELLA" TO BE HERE APRIL 27th

The Skeston band has made arrangement with the producers of "Southern Cinderella" to have the play staged here for the benefit of the local band.

This play is a three act comedy, is staged by a cast of seven beautiful girls, every one of which is an artist in the particular part they are playing.

The press comment on this play is unanimous in saying that it is one of the most entertaining comedies that has ever been presented to the public.

The old nigger mammy, who has been married so many times that it is becoming a second nature with her, furnishes the comedy that keeps the audience in a roar of laughter from the rise of the curtain until the climax is reached in the last scene. Tickets will be on sale Monday, at The Bijou. Get your tickets early.

## SLAYER SUSPECT OUT ON BOND

Bloomfield, Mo., April 19.—James Cooper, who has been in jail here since early in February, charged with the murder of Clarence Cooper, his nephew, was released yesterday on \$10,000 bond by Judge E. P. Dorris. The killing resulted from a feud in the Cooper family. Clarence Cooper was accused of killing Edgar Cooper and William Cooper, his cousin and uncle, respectively, last fall. Clarence was tried in December and the jury disagreed and he was released on bond. Pending another trial he is said to have been killed by James Cooper. Clarence had come to Bloomfield one day early in February to consult with his attorney relative to having the body of Edgar exhumed for examination as to the number of bullets in his body. James Cooper and wife had been in Bloomfield the same day. Clarence took a train to go home, and after leaving the train is said to have been overtaken on the road by James Cooper and his wife, and was shot in the back of the head with a shot gun. James Cooper said he shot after Clarence reached for his pocket. No revolver was found on Clarence when his body was found. Mrs. Clara Cooper, wife of James Cooper, was released on \$5000 bond soon after the shooting. The case will be tried by Judge Dorris June 19.

## What Do Senators Eat.

So habituated had become some of the Republican Senators to finding fault with President Wilson that they cannot refrain now even from scrutinizing the public affairs of eminent officials selected from their own party. Here is Senator Norris of Nebraska not hesitating at viewing with alarm Chief Justice Taft's "dining out". In his prying about he claims to have found that the chief justice dines with the "idle rich", and he goes on to say: "Any man who puts his legs under the tables of the idle rich every night is in no shape to dispense justice equitably the next day."

Most people, who themselves like to eat as they see fit, will scarcely share in the senator's anxiety as to Mr. Taft, recognizing that the latter has been dining out for years and with no disturbance to the body politic on that account.

If the senator must investigate what, how and where Washington officialdom eats, let him confine himself to his own branch; to wit, the membership of the United States Senate. The country might be interested to know, for instance, what the Senate majority had been eating just before it arrived at its verdict in the Newberry case, denouncing the act as a menace to the republic, but seating and seeking to whitewash the beneficiary.

## 666 cures Billious Fever.

The Eastern Star Chapter will have initiation services in the Odd Fellows Hall Thursday evening, April 27. The Chapters from New Madrid and Morehouse have been invited.

Several friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. L. Matthews surprised them Tuesday evening. A very enjoyable time was had by those present. Bridge was the entertainment for the evening.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Howard Steele motored to Catron Wednesday.

Mrs. Tom Brooks is very sick at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sartz motored to Skeston on business, Monday.

B. L. La Cour motored to Skeston Sunday to attend the Catholic church.

Albert Deane and John Rauh went to Portageville Thursday on business.

Mrs. O. Harper and Miss Bertha Atchley were Skeston visitors Monday.

J. W. Emory and son Billie motored to East Prairie Wednesday on business.

Judge E. F. Swartz and G. F. Deane motored to Catron Wednesday on business.

Mrs. Luke French visited her daughter, Mrs. Newell Arnold, in Skeston Monday.

Mrs. James Midgett and Mrs. W. O. Vinson of Kewanee were Matthews visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan King of Eldorado, Ill., arrived in Matthews Wednesday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. King.

Dr. L. O. Rodes was called down from Skeston Wednesday to see Mrs. G. D. Steele, who is very ill with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Carroll motored to New Madrid Friday of last week and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Riley.

Mrs. Loy Roberts and Miss Vera Roberts left Tuesday for Cape Girardeau, where they will enter the normal for the summer term.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brothers and little son, Kenneth, Mrs. O. V. Denbo, sisters, Misses Cecil and Hazel Burch, attended Catholic church in Skeston, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Mainord and daughter, Miss Madge, and Master Granville, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Singleton, motored to Skeston Monday evening to attend the street carnival.

The following teachers have been employed in this district to teach for the next term: Matthews, Loy Roberts, 7th and 8th grades; Mrs. Cordie McAdoo, 5th and 6th; Miss Alice Deane, 3rd and 4th; Mrs. W. A. Singleton, 1st and 2nd; Canoy school, Mrs. Julia Stoker; Crow school, Mrs. Irene Buckles; Ogden school, Miss Vera Roberts. No principal has yet been employed at Matthews to take Mr. Yates' place. Also no teachers have been employed for Noxall, Werner and Pharris Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Brown and babe of Charleston were Skeston visitors Thursday.

The Frisco trains are going north as far as the old freight depot in Cape Girardeau.

Synchronizing the Fordney tariff and ship subsidy is another problem for the president to work out on the golf course. What will the ships carry save ballast?

Vitagraph studios at Hollywood, Cal., became a small city during the filming of the big special production, "Black Beauty", which will be shown at Malone Theatre April 28. A blacksmith shop, school, hairdresser, harness maker, wheelwright, stables, dressmaker, carpenter, electrician, feed store and administration building were among the establishments made necessary by the magnitude of the production. A number of doctors and veterinary surgeons were in constant attendance during the production. A large force of clerks were constantly engaged keeping record of costumes, film, scenes taken, footage used, purchases made and equipment available. A score of location finders searched California for unusual spots and were busy until this film was nearly finished. Director David Smith worked early and late to get unusual effects. Some times the company worked during the night, from sunset until sunrise and then there would be a period of working from sunrise to sunset.

With everything moving at record speed it required over four months to produce the big spectacle.

## WE HAVE IT

Sudan Grass, Millet Seed, Soy Beans,  
Seed Corn

Melon and Garden Seed, Poultry  
Mashes and Feeds

Sikeston Seed Company

## FIRST ANNUAL INTER HIGH SCHOOL

TRACK AND FIELD MEET  
Friday, April 28, 1 P. M., at Fair Ground

Cape Girardeau, Chaffee, Ilmo, East Prairie, Lillbourn, New Madrid, Poplar Bluff, Charleston and Skeston competing.

Track events—100, 220, 440 dashes. Half and mile runs, relay, low hurdles. Field events—Shot, Discus, Vault, Broad and High Jumps.

Admission, including seats, 50c.

EVERYBODY WILL ENJOY IT



# SIKESTON

## Wednesday MAY 3

### PATTERSON'S

### TRAINED WILD ANIMAL

### CIRCUS

**POSITIVELY and OBVIOUSLY**  
**THE EARTH'S GRANDEST EXHIBITION**  
**ITS NOVELTY, SPLENDOR AND MAGNITUDE**  
**NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED**  
**A THRILL A SECOND**

A Stupendous Galaxy of Artists and Trained Wild Beasts,  
Performing Incredible Feats in Three Rings,  
Stages and in Midair



**Tons of Trained Acting Elephants**

### MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

Strange and Curious Trained Wild Animals from Every  
Corner of the Earth.

UNPARALLELED COLLECTION OF WILD BEASTS

All the World's Unrivalled Equestrians, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Artists  
and Aerialists—Each a Star of International Fame.

**39—Fun Making Clowns—39**

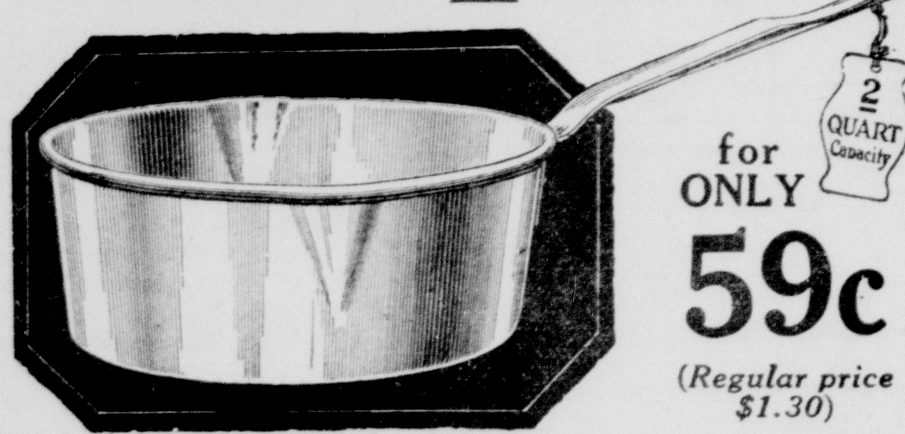
**300 People. 400 Horses and Ponies.**

11 a.m.—GRAND FREE STREET PARADE—11 a.m.  
Two Performances Daily—2:00 and 8:00 p.m.

## “Wear-Ever”

TWO-QUART

Aluminum **THICK HARD SHEET** Stew Pan



for  
ONLY  
**59c**  
(Regular price  
\$1.30)

Special offer ap-  
plies from April 20th  
to May 2nd ONLY



We also have  
covers for these  
pans at the special  
price of 19c.  
(Regular price 39c)

Come to our store TODAY and  
get one of these genuine “Wear-  
Ever” TWO-QUART Stew Pans  
at the exceptionally low price of 59c.  
Try it on your stove and KNOW  
why it is that more than two million  
American housewives prefer “Wear-  
Ever” to all other kinds of aluminum  
utensils.

**Sikeston Hardware Company**  
“Everything in Hardware and Harness”

## Take Dinner With Roll Sunday

SPECIAL

Baked Chicken with Dressing Celery Branches  
Hashed Brown Potatoes Creamed Asparagus  
Green Onions Sliced Tomatoes Head Lettuce  
Combination Pudding

DINNER DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN TOWN

Misses Irene Cox and Helen Kready returned to Lindenwood Tuesday.  
Misses Mary Ethel Prow's and Francoise Black's Sunday School classes enjoyed an Easter egg hunt at the home of Mrs. Frank Smith's Sunday afternoon.  
Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Kendall went to St. Louis, Wednesday.  
Col. Hancock of the H. P. C. Oil Co., returned from Houston, Texas, Tuesday morning. He reports an immense rainfall throughout that part of Texas.

Lutheran services at the City Hall Sunday morning at 10:00 o'clock.

Mrs. Joe Brasher of Caruthersville is enjoying a visit with homefolks.

Misses Melvin and Mildred Bowman returned to Lindenwood Wednesday.

Miss Myra Tanner and Miss Susie Hay were visitors to the Cape Saturday.

Mrs. Ned Matthews had some little folks in for an Easter egg hunt Saturday afternoon.

Murray Quinn Tanner had several young folks in for an egg hunt Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. X. Caverno and daughter, Miss Elenor, of Canolau, were shoppers in Sikeston, Wednesday.

Mrs. W. C. Bowman went to Cape Girardeau Saturday to attend the funeral of a nephew.

Miss Geneva Norrid, who is employed in Blytheville, Ark., was at home for the Easter holidays.

Train service to Cape Girardeau was discontinued Wednesday afternoon on account of the high water.

Miss Myra Tanner was enrolled in the spring term at the Teachers' College at the Cape, Tuesday.

L. B. Houck has sold his fine home in Cape Girardeau and will go to California, where he will reside.

Ladies you can get your long coats, large, cleaned and pressed for \$1.50 at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

Mrs. R. A. Moll and children, Mrs. J. N. Sheppard and Mrs. John Moll spent Tuesday in Morehouse with relatives and friends.

Ladies you can get your skirt (plain) cleaned and pressed for 50c at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

About twenty-five couples enjoyed a dance at the City Hall Monday evening. The Cook Orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

The sun shines for a day and a half, arrangements are made to start the plows the next day after noon and then it rains some more.

Harry Litzenfelter, Secretary of the Pemiscot County Fair, was a Sikeston visitor Wednesday and honored The Standard with a social visit.

Mrs. “Weedie” Lusk of this place left for St. Louis Sunday morning to witness the marriage of Earl Lusk, which will take place Tuesday evening, the 18th of this month.—Charleston Index.

Three more telegraph students were placed by the Chillicothe Business College with the Western Union last week while another was given a \$150 per month telegraph job with the Sinclair Pipe Line Co.

Miss Margaret Harris, of Sikeston, will receive the degree of B. S. at the graduating exercises at the Missouri State University at Columbia. Miss Lillian E. Thomas of Scott County will receive the degree of A. B.

Miss Martha Howlette of Charleston, who is attending school at Cape Girardeau, was in Sikeston Tuesday forenoon for a short visit with her aunt, Mrs. Moore Greer. Miss Helen Marshall accompanied her.

The Northwest Missouri Club won the big annual State Club Track Meet at the Chillicothe Business College last Thursday and now Coach Neel is busy organizing the College Track Team preparatory to the State Meet.

Mrs. Nora Mallette, who recently came to Sikeston from Poplar Bluff and purchased The Arcade has changed the name to The Gem, has painted and rearranged the interior and now has one of the most inviting soft drink and confectionery stands to be found anywhere.

The Odd Fellows of Sikeston and the Rebekahs will attend the preaching service at the Christian Church Sunday morning, where a special service will be held. All members of these orders are asked to meet at the Odd Fellows Hall at 10 o'clock and march to the church in a body.

The Standard is in receipt of a letter from N. A. Johnson of Littleton, Colo., renewing his subscription to The Standard and wishing to be remembered to his many friends in Sikeston. He reports that Mrs. Johnson has entirely recovered her health for which their friends will be glad to hear.

J. W. Winchester, who was taken to the St. Louis Baptist Sanitarium Saturday of last week, was operated on for the carbuncle Sunday and his condition has improved. His many friends sincerely hope that the severe condition of the stomach will soon improve.

The Woman's Club of Sikeston will have their regular meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Tuesday afternoon, April 25, at 2:30. The election of officers will be in order. Mrs. E. L. Cunningham will have charge of a program on Legislation. Every Club member is urged to attend.

### As In Rome 2,000 Years Ago.

It is pretty well agreed among teachers that education should not be a mere collecting of facts, however interesting these may be; the end to be achieved should rather be a working over of these facts into ideas and opinions.

The important thing for mental development apparently is to get hold of some sort of fact or a group of related ones, and by turning them over and over to find if they do not point to some vital conclusion. It does not seem to matter very much what the fact is; the most insignificant fact may produce a man-size idea if it is worked over in the right way, just as the tiniest seed may be made to produce an over-sized elm tree if treated in the right way.

Of course, if such facts are chosen with some regard to their significance and their possibility of development, they will be all the more illuminating. Indeed, one well-chosen fact may thus become a sort of spotlight in which many other strange facts and ideas stand revealed.

Take the fact, for instance, that the world has today no better method for the adjustment of labor disputes than were employed in Rome nearly 2,000 years ago. Here is a simple statement of a fact which no one will deny. It is true beyond a doubt that in most of these industrial disputes is resorted either on one side or the other to the laying down of the tools, or to shutting out of factory or mine the men who work there. In the end it amounts to a more or less subdued struggle as to which side can hold out the longest.

In the meantime the great public pays the penalty. Such a conflict may make it impossible for thousands to get coal, or milk, or transportation, and dire results may follow the cessation of work just as it may have done centuries ago if men took it into their heads to wage this kind of conflict.

Now in practically every other line of endeavor man has so far outdistanced Roman civilization that there is no comparison between the two. In every endeavor and in every field of industry man can point with just pride to his progress. Motor cars and phonographs, linotype machines and railroad trains, submarines and airplanes, and now the radiophone—these are but a small portion of the fruits of man's ingenuity in his conquest over nature. It is folly to say today that there is a limit to human ability.

But the machinery for adjusting such disputes as may arise from time to time between employer and employee is still pathetically primitive. The country stands by in helpless dismay, unable to start the wheels which have ceased to turn, and grateful if the end if the total loss and injury do not exceed the predictions of the gloomiest pessimist.

If education means the leading of the mind from darkness to light, here, it seems, is something on which educated persons might shed a little light.

### New York, Largest City.

Unless London demands a recount, the New York City census committee will continue to claim that, according to its statistics, the British metropolis is now second city in the world in point of population. According to the statistics, New York had a population of 7,820,670 January 1, 1920, while June 19, 1921, London had only 7,475,168, leaving New York the leader by 344,508.

These figures do not apply to either London proper or New York proper, but to what is dominated the metropolitan area of both. But since London's population, upon which British supremacy is claimed, is found within the metropolitan area, extending 19 miles in a radius of which Charing Cross is the center, New York's population is claimed for an area of similar extent, with New York City Hall as the center.

It is only the population in what the New York committee calls London's outer ring, comprising suburban areas with urban areas, that gives the British capital a fighting chance for the honor of leading the world's great cities. If New York's statistics cannot be impeached, there seems nothing for London to do but gracefully submit, perhaps with the comment that since America has taken the world's gold it might as well have the largest city to go with it.

The Scott County Milling Co. have the foundation in for a new feed mill and the building will be rushed to a rapid finish. The capacity of this will be 8 car loads of ground alfalfa and pea hay per day. To keep this feed mill going will necessitate the seeding of a larger acreage to alfalfa and peas than ever before and unless the farmers do their part in furnishing the hay, this unit of the Scott County Milling Co. will not justify the outlay of money.

### The Farming Situation Today.

Missouri's 1922 growing winter wheat condition on 3,219,000 acres is 88 per cent normal, indicating 37,628,000 bushels, according to E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes of the Federal State Crop Reporting Service.

Missouri wheat has come out of March in good shape, and looks well. The condition is eight points above a month ago, one point above last December, today forecasting 12 bushels per acre at harvest.

Oats seeding on April 1st was in the state only 30 per cent completed against 94 per cent last April. The 1922 oat acreage is as yet small, as low as 10 per cent in some counties, and unless rains stop and conditions become favorable within the next few days the acreage will be very, very light.

Spring plowing is only 25 per cent completed, comparing to 45 per cent last April. Work progresses very slowly. Spring work is 20 days behind the ordinary year.

Missouri farm labor supply is 18 per cent above present demand. Farmers are hiring as little as possible, doing most of their own work.

Brood sows are 14 per cent greater in number, comprising 19 per cent of present hog stock against 17 per cent last year.

Losses of spring pigs are heavy, running as high as 40 per cent and 60 per cent in some herds. Litters are small, and many pigs farrowing dead. The 1922 pig crop will not be nearly so large as expected, and too liberal corn feeding without balanced rations is one cause.

Missouri fruit prospects are excellent. No serious winter killing up to April time. Strawberries promise fine crop. Apples are 94 per cent and peaches 95 per cent. Unless later freezes and rainfall at blooming prevent fertilization, the 1922 fruit crop should be better than for years.

Pasture rents for cows average \$1.50 per month against \$1.75 in 1921; two-year-old steers, \$1.40 against \$1.65. Live stock on rented pastures graze, on an average, six months.

Gardens are late, and few potatoes planted. Country roads are muddy. Early sown clover is good. Plowed fields are badly washed. Small rivers and creeks overflowed every few days during March and early April. The delayed spring work means buy times for all good farmers.

### PATTERSON'S TRAINED WILD ANIMAL CIRCUS

No matter what engagements you may have made for Wednesday, May 3, the day and date that “Patterson's Trained Wild Animal Circus” will exhibit in Sikeston, break them now. Even if you cannot attend the afternoon or evening performance you cannot afford to miss viewing the gorgeous street parade at 10:00 a. m. and the thrilling Free out of doors exhibition to be given immediately afterwards on the show grounds and again at 6:30 p. m. If necessary miss the former. But not the latter, which will prove the biggest surprise treat of the year.

Miss Hazel Stubbs has returned to her duties in St. Louis, after a visit with homefolks.

Dr. A. L. Stepp was operated on Wednesday and reports are that he stood the operation well.

Mrs. Anderson of Commerce, who has been visiting her son, Ralph, returned to her home, Sunday.

Miss Marguerite Hinkle and Miss Vivian Jackson were week-end guests of Miss Evelyn Tinkhoff of Oran.

FOR RENT—A modern home, five rooms and bath with hardwood floors and heat, on Lake St. Apply to Mrs. Jennie Seljs, 206 Shelby, tf.

Prof. Roy V. Ellise, Mrs. Veith and Miss Isabelle Hess visited Ilmo and acted as judges in a declamatory contest between Ilmo and Farnfeld. A young girl from Ilmo won.

The mistakes that the average schoolboy makes in his essays are diverting. The funniest one that has appeared in a long time, and one which displays a deal of political acumen (unconscious, perhaps) on the part of the young student, appears in the April issue of “Paradise of the Pacific”, a little-known but charming magazine published in Honolulu, Hawaii. In answering a question this young man wrote: “Lloyd George is the Prime Mixture of England.”—Christian Science Monitor.

The man with the hoe is a conspicuous person these days.

The public would show more interest in a coal strike that began in the fall.

The height of the unnecessary is for the soviet leaders of Russia to admit failure.

Even Congress can hardly expect to attract much attention with the baseball season under way.

Civil service is a failure when the beneficiaries settle down with their heels on the desk.

## This Week's Specials

### at the Real Grocery



- Sugar, 16 pounds ----- \$1.00
- White House Coffee, 3 lb. can...\$1.29
- White House Coffee, 1 lb. can...43c
- No. 3 Tomatoes, can ---- 18c, 2 for 35c
- Chum Salmon ----- 13c, 2 for 25c
- Laundry Soap, bar ----- 4c, 7 bars 25c
- Sweetheart toilet soap ----- 5c
- Rose bath toilet soap ----- 5c
- Merry War Lye ----- 11c
- Post Toasties ----- 10c, 3 for 25c



- Kellogg's Corn Flakes... 10c, 3 for 25c
- Crispo Crispy Crackers... 8c, 2 for 15c
- Pure Ribbon Cane Syrup,  
5 lb. pail ----- 45c
- Star and Horseshoe Tobacco,  
per cut ----- 10c
- per pound ----- 70c



Sweet Potato, Tomato and Cabbage Plants Fresh Every Day

## Farmers Supply Co.

Phones 271-272



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL FROM NEW MADRID

**Commitment**  
State of Missouri, County of New Madrid, ss:

To the Jailer of New Madrid County—Greeting:

Whereas on the 18th day of April, 1922, the Judges of the New Madrid County Court, namely, Hon. X. Caveno, B. F. Swartz, and W. W. Largent, one Louis Hacker was brought by authority of a certain writ of Habeas Corpus, to inquire into the restraint of said Louis Hacker by the Sheriff of said County,

And whereas said Louis Hacker, upon a hearing of said matter on said 18th day of April, 1922, appeared to be so held in custody by reason of a certain commitment of C. M. Shellenberger, Justice of the Peace of said County, charging said Louis Hacker, with murder in the first degree, and whereas upon hearing the evidence produced in the matter as law directs, a judgment is returned on the return of the Sheriff of New Madrid County made to said Writ of Habeas Corpus, and it adjudged and is the judgment of the said Judges of said County, that said Louis Hacker is not illegally held, but that under the evidence the proof is evident and that said Louis Hacker shall be returned to the custody of Ambrose Kerr Sheriff and Jailer of New Madrid County, Missouri, to be by him kept without bail.

Now therefore you are hereby commanded to take the body of said Louis Hacker and him safely keep, to answer any charge against him in the Circuit Court of New Madrid County, State aforesaid, and until discharged by due process of law.

Given under our hands and seals of our court this 18th day of April, 1922.

Xenophon Caveno,  
W. W. Largent,  
B. F. Swartz.

There appearing that the Sheriff of this County, as Jailer of same has several prisoners confined in the county jail who have been convicted of crimes of misdemeanors, and have been sentenced by competent courts to said jail to serve out their respective fine and costs and terms of jail sentences, it is therefore hereby ordered as per authority of section No. 2707 and other existing sections of Rev. Statutes of Mo. for year 1919, that the sheriff of this county do cause all such prisoners so held by him as convicted prisoners to be put to work on jail and Court House and buildings and have them perform labor and work during the reasonable hours of day, under reasonable conditions and to keep close guard over same.

W. L. Hastings appointed Overseer Rd. Dist. No. 21.

A district meeting of five counties was held in New Madrid at the Court House, W. L. Boland, President, Missouri Farm Bureau Federation addressed the meeting. The counties were represented as follows: W. E. Ford and Alex. Tanner, Scott County; R. Q. Brown and Thad Snow, Mississippi County; R. D. Walker, Butler County; Miss Catherine Brandt, of Kennett, Dunklin County. New Madrid County's Executive Committee were present as follows: A. J. Renner, Wm. Dawson, Jr., L. C. Phillips, T. A. Penman, Judge Caveno, Elton Proffer, Van Reed and H. C. Hensley, Assistant County Agent also attended the meeting.

Arthur Shy spent Easter with friends in St. Louis.

C. F. Proton of Sikeston spent several hours in our city Sunday.

Joe Strubbs of Sikeston spent several hours in New Madrid Thursday.

H. D. Rodgers of Benton was a business visitor in New Madrid Friday.

F. E. Smith of Clarkton was in New Madrid Tuesday and visited relatives.

Judge W. L. Stacy of Sikeston was a business visitor in New Madrid Tuesday.

Miss Catherine Brandt of Kennett attended a District Meeting of the Farm Bureau.

Daniel Griffin of Chicago arrived this past week on a visit to his uncle, Daniel Comfort.

Attorney E. F. Sharp of Marston was in New Madrid Tuesday looking after local transactions.

Val Mitchell of Malden was a Sunday visitor of his mother, Mrs. Jennie Mitchell and sister, Mrs. H. G. Sharp and family.

Miss Inez Allison of Potosi, Mo., was a week-end guest at the Presbyterian Manse, visiting her sister, Miss Helen Gould Allison.

George Buesching of Memphis arrived Thursday on a several days visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Buesching of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hensley of Kirkwood, spent Easter with Mrs.

Hensley's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mathewson of this city.

Mrs. Hunter Broughton arrived home Thursday from a visit to her daughters, Misses Nadine and Ella Hunter, who are attending school in St. Louis.

Rev. Marvin L. Eaves, Presbyterian minister, left Sunday night for Moultrie, Ga., where he expects to attend a meeting of the Southwest Georgia Presbytery.

J. D. Adams, Jr., and Dr. T. S. Hollenbeck, of Portageville were in New Madrid Monday transacting business. They were accompanied by J. H. Pennock, Editor of the Parma Press.

A banquet was given in the basement of the Court House last Friday night by the Blues and Reds, who were contestants in the Methodist Sunday School, which closed two weeks ago with each side having the same number of pupils and it was decided that members of both sides bring boxes of eats and a general good time was had.

### WAR MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED FOR BUILDING HARD ROADS

A steady supply of surplus war material suitable for highway construction is being distributed to the States by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, which acts as a clearing house. A force of about 275 persons is kept in the field taking inventories and preparing material for shipment.

Lists of material available are sent to each State highway department, and a period of 30 days allowed for the submission of requisitions. The material is allotted to the States on the same basis as monetary Federal aid for road construction, a value being placed on each item and a record kept of the total value received by each State. Up to February 1 of this year the value of the material thus distributed amounted to \$126,000,000, of which \$90,000,00 represented the value of motor vehicles and parts.

Recently an inventory was taken of about \$40,000,000 worth of material at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., part of which will be retained by the War Department and the remainder, suitable for road work, soon will be available for distribution. The work is being rushed, so that the material may be used for road work early in the season and the camp cleaned up by August 1.

Other surplus war materials recently received for distribution and located at Schenectady, N. Y.; Watertown, Mass.; and Dover, N. J., include 200 carloads of brick, about half of which is suitable for highway paving; 5,000,000 pounds of nails, 1,000,000 pounds of staples, 1,000,000 square feet of concrete reinforcing mesh, 200,000 monkey wrenches, and 133 carloads of picks and pick handles.

Ladies you can get your skirt (fancy) cleaned and pressed for 75c.—Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

A Chicago man has started a movement to get men back to suspenders, but he seems to have overlooked the possibilities of knee breeches and lace collars.

Ladies you can get your skirt (fancy) cleaned and pressed for 75c.—Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

Ladies you can get your suit (plain) cleaned and pressed for \$1.25 at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

It looks as though the baseball season may have to go it alone this summer, the Stillman divorce case having been moved to Canada.

Rub-My-Tism for Rheumatism.

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## NEW MADRID COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS

**Seed Sweet Potato Treating Demonstration**

A demonstration showing the method of treating seed sweet potatoes for black rot and other diseases was given at the farm of J. W. Collins near Lilbourn on Friday, the 21st. The treatment consists of soaking the potatoes in a solution of corrosive sublimate for 10 to 12 minutes. Approximately one ounce of corrosive sublimate was used to 10 gallons of water.

Treatment of seed for such diseases as black rot of sweet potatoes, and stinking smut of wheat are some of the diseases that the County Farm Bureau is showing practical methods to control.

In addition to the farmers present at this demonstration Superintendent Irby of the Lilbourn High School and the Freshman agricultural class attended.

**Live Stock Shipping Association Meetings**

Two meetings will be held in the furtherance of live stock shipping associations next week. One meeting will be held at Portageville on the 27th, at 8 p. m. Another meeting will be held at Marston on the 28th at 8 p. m.

C. B. Denman, President of the Producers Live Stock Commission Association, National Stock Yards, Ill., will address both meetings.

Live Stock Shipping Association problems will be discussed at these meetings. Every farmer who is interested in the marketing his live stock in the most practical manner should be present at these meetings. Mr. Denman is a practical farmer and has been active in the St. Francois County Farm Bureau and in the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.

**MISSOURI SHOE MEN  
APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN**

Washington, April 17.—Missouri Congressmen, especially those with shoe factories in their district, were flooded today with telegrams from bankers and business men, as well as working men concerned in the industry, urging them to insist upon free hides in the tariff bill, which is now before the Senate. The House Ways and Means Committee placed an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent on hides, but after a big fight in the House it was stricken out. The St. Louis Congressmen and others from Missouri, assisted in this fight.

The language of the Senate bill reads: "Hides of cattle, of the bovine species, raw or uncured, or green or pickled, 2 cent per pound; dried, 4 cents per pound."

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**DENVER EXPERIENCES  
HEAVIEST SNOW OF YEAR**

Denver, Colo., April 17.—Denver is experiencing the heaviest snowfall of the year. Starting late Saturday night, approximately 9 inches have fallen, with a precipitation of 1.34 inches. The storm, according to the Weather Bureau, is local.

Early reports to the Weather Bureau stated that a light snow was falling in Southeastern Idaho and parts of Wyoming, although storm conditions had cleared up over Montana and the Dakotas.

Denver likewise had the coldest temperature of any eastern slope city today, the thermometer registering 24 degrees above zero this morning. At Cheyenne it was 20 above zero this morning and at Goodland, Kan., 23 above zero.

A thunderstorm of some severity struck Goodland, Kan., today accompanied by a north wind, with a velocity of thirty-four miles an hour.

Most of the uncivil talk about the civil service appears to be justified.

Science still has its work cut out for it. Nobody as yet has brought out a squirtless grapefruit.

The young man who goes crazy over a girl rarely has the requisite amount of brains to make a good husband.

If a lot of men would tell the truth, they would admit that they have had that tired feeling that comes with spring for a year.

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Science still has its work cut out for it. Nobody as yet has brought out a squirtless grapefruit.

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## COLLEGE 'MAY' MEET PROMISES TO BE BIG

More than 25 Southeast Missouri schools have formally signed up for the annual high school track and field meet, which will be held here under the auspices of the Teachers College on May 6. More schools are expected to enter.

A number of promising athletes will be here this spring and interest in the meet is strong. A number of schools think they have a chance to capture the honors. Some schools that were in the high rank last season have lost some of their stars, but expect to develop others. It was largely through the work of Ziegler that Poplar Bluff won last spring, but he will not be with them at the forthcoming meet. Cape Girardeau won second place last spring, but will be handicapped somewhat this year, owing to the fact that "Pete" Koch, champion sprinter, is out owing to an injury received sometime ago.

Koch is now able to walk.—Cape Sun, 666 cures Malarial Fever.

If James M. Cox is a political corpse, as his enemies say, indications are that the corpse will delay the interment somewhat.

Margot probably would make a much better impression back home, too, if she would let her American money do the talking.

**PRECAUTION WILL PROTECT  
LEATHER GOODS FROM MOLD**

Preparations to prevent the growth of mildew on leather are not usually to be recommended, says the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture because only highly poisonous materials are effective and they are dangerous. Leather articles, such as harness, shoes, suitcases and bookbindings, are almost certain to mildew if kept in a warm, damp, and dark place. This means that particular care should be taken of leather articles during the spring and summer. Mold will not seriously damage leather unless it remains too long, but it will change the color and in that way do considerable damage to some article.

The simplest way to keep leather from mildewing is to keep it in a well-ventilated, dry, well-lighted place, preferably one exposed to sunlight, a cheap and effective disinfectant. Molds make little growth in sunshine.

When mildew has developed it should be wiped off with a damp cloth or washed off with soap and warm water, and the leather oiled lightly with castor or neat-foot oil and well dried afterwards. These simple methods for preventing and removing mold are satisfactory and safe.

A sewing circle has sewed up many a reputation.

Civil service should not be at any political party's service.

## TORNADOS AND FLOODS IN SEVERAL STATES

Chicago, April 18.—Fifty killed and hundreds injured, was the toll of cyclones that swept the middle west.

Tornadoes cut a path of destruction through the flood stricken Mississippi Valley, Indiana and Illinois were the hardest hit.

Property losses will reach several million dollars, according to reports coming through the badly crippled wire service.

High winds accompanied by clouds bursts raged through an area extending from Nebraska to Ohio and from the southern end of lake Michigan to northeastern Arkansas.

Telephone and telegraph wires were hurled together in hopeless tangle. Miles of hard roads and railroads were destroyed. Farm buildings, homes and railroad stations were carried away in the path of the tornado.

The series of twisters originated in Northeastern Arkansas. More than 20 were killed in Illinois, two in Warsaw, Mo., and a score or more in Indiana, according to reports thus far received.

Uncle Sam, however, is in wireless communication with Genoa.

Mr. Bryan disagrees with Darwin's monkey theory, and there are those who have disagreed with Mr. Bryan's donkey theory.

# ONE DAY SALE

## QUALITY BRAND ALUMINUM WARE

### EVERY PIECE GUARANTEED FOR 20 YEARS

#### SALE STARTS EXACTLY AT 10 a. m. SATURDAY

**PRICES LOWER THAN 1914**

**1¢ Each REGULAR 10¢ to 25¢ VALUES**

**99¢ Each REGULAR \$1.50 to \$4.00 VALUES**

**49¢ Each REGULAR 60¢ to \$1.25 VALUES**

**HOUSEKEEPERS! A remarkable opportunity confronts you. Probably never again will it be possible to offer such values.**

NO TELEPHONE ORDERS  
NO C. D.'S

NO DELIVERIES  
NO PIECES RESERVED

**YOU MUST COME EARLY FIRST COME FIRST SERVED**

# Farmers Supply Company

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

## GIVE US A CALL!

We now have the very latest and the very best improvements in our shop. Our market makes meat buying a real pleasure.

You Get Better Meats, Cleaner Meats and Quicker Service at

## Sellards Meat Market

Phone 48

## Trade Your Old Machinery For New!

I have the agency for the Keck-Gonnerman threshing machinery and if any one is interested in buying new machinery will take your old machinery in on trade. Also have second hand machinery for sale. Terms reasonable. Expect in a short time to have a full line of parts at my house in east part of town.

**W. C. BOARDMAN**  
SIKESTON, MO.



## PUBLIC SPEAKING

### Southeast Missouri Campaign Opening

HON. BRECKENRIDGE LONG

will address the public at

POPLAR BLUFF  
FRATERNAL OPERA HOUSE

Thursdry, April 27, 1922  
8:00 P. M.

Mr. Long is one of the outstanding figures in the Democracy of the nation being Assistant Secretary of State under President Wilson. He is one of the eminent platform men of the State and will speak on the great issues before the public.

He was the Senatorial candidate of the Democracy in 1920 and in that landslide polled the heaviest vote of any Democrat in Missouri. He is now a candidate for the Senatorial place now held by Senator James A. Reed and who is before the people asking to be returned to the Senate.

This marks the opening of the campaign in Southeast Missouri and you are invited to participate in this first great political gathering.

## NEW LOW PRICES ON

Genuine Edison Mazda  
Light Globes!

19 Watt to 50 Watt, 35c Each  
60 Watt, 40c Each

Other Sizes in Proportion. Now is the time to stock up on light globes.

Farmers Supply Co.  
Hardware Department

## Federal Farm Loans

Will cost you less in commissions, interest and worry.

The Federal Land Bank has advised that it is now in position to take care of a greater number of applications.

Call or write for booklet giving detailed information regarding these loans.

New Madrid County National  
Farm Loan Ass'n

Jesse M. Miles, Sec.-Treas. New Madrid, Mo.

## HOW THE BATTLE OF SHILOH WAS WON

Sixty years ago today, April 6, near a little country church in the southwestern corner of Tennessee, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of history; Austerlitz was not more sanguine, nor Marengo; compared with it for mere deadliness Solferino, Gravelotte, Sedan, Wagram and historic Blenheim were skirmishes. The trained troops of the world war faced death no more resolutely than did the soldiers of the North and South on the muddy fields of Shiloh, whose regiments of which, previous to the battle, had never been under fire, nor so much as handled a musket. Shiloh was not only the first great battle of the West in the Civil War, but it was the battle which brought the Union and the Confederacy to a realization of the magnitude of the struggle that confronted them. In the opinion of some military writers it broke in the back door of the South's defenses and made inevitable Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House three years later.

Shiloh came after Bull Run; the first line the Confederate army had attempted to establish from the mountains to the Mississippi had been broken by the battle of Mill Springs and the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. General Pope was engaged in opening the Mississippi, which General Leonidas Polk had closed at New Madrid. General Albert Sidney Johnston, commanding the army of the Mississippi, after the fall of Donelson achieved a successful retreat through Tennessee and concentrated his forces at Corinth, Miss. Corinth as the key to the Confederate hold in that part of the South; the center of important railroad communications. Marshes and muddy streams in its vicinity made it difficult of approach and strong and defensible. Major General Grant, commander of the army of the Tennessee, followed after the retreating Confederate armies and established himself on the Tennessee River at Pittsburg Landing, twenty miles from Corinth. Here he waited re-enforcements from the army of the Ohio, under Major General Buell. But Johnston, learning of the approach of Buell, and realizing the menace of the combined armies against him, determined to defeat or dislodge Grant before help arrived.

Accordingly the Confederate army under General Johnston, with General Beauregard second in command, moved northward from Corinth, Thursday, April 3, 1862, towards Shiloh, a little log meeting house near Pittsburg Landing, around which the forces of General Grant were encamped. By the afternoon of next day it was within striking distance of Pittsburg Landing, and it bivouaced that night with the intention of resuming the advance the next morning at 3 o'clock, and engaging Grant's army at daybreak. But torrential rains that night so flooded the streams and mired the roads that the start was delayed and the Confederates were not in battle position before evening. The attack was therefore postponed until the next day.

At daybreak the morning of Sunday, April 6, the southern army launched its sudden attack upon the Union forces which were not aware that Confederate troops were in the vicinity in force.

Therefore the sound of heavy firing the next morning from the direction of Pittsburg Landing was a surprise to Grant at Savannah; at first it was thought to be a skirmish but as the firing grew heavier, Grant, leaving his breakfast half eaten, boarded a small steamer he kept waiting on the river and passed up the Tennessee in the direction of Pittsburg. He stopped at Crump's Landing, some five miles north of Pittsburg, where was encamped General Lew Wallace with the 3d division of Grant's army. Grant ordered Wallace to get his men in marching order and to hold them in readiness to move at a moment's notice. He then continued to Pittsburg and on the battle field, here the struggle was raging about Shiloh church on the uplands above the river. It was then about 8 o'clock, and so furious was the assault upon his men that he immediately sent a courier to General Wallace commanding him to march at once to the battlefield, by the river road, which paralleled the Tennessee from Crump's Landing to Pittsburg.

Wallace should have been on the field of battle by noon, but did not arrive; the Confederate troops hammered Grant farther and farther back toward the river. Beauregard had told his men that they should sleep that night in the camp of the enemy and they did. He also had told them that he would water his horse in the Tennessee, but he did not. Sherman, holding the right wing of the Union army was swept back; Prentiss, on the left wing was surrounded and captured; but Sherman managed to cling to the road and the bridge by which they were expecting

help from Lew Wallace. Grant said afterward of an open field on this part of the line, over which repeated charges had been made, that it was "so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground". And still Lew Wallace did not arrive.

The fortunes of the day's fight had been entirely in favor of the Confederates. At 2:30 in the afternoon General Johnston, their leader, had been killed on the battle field and they had suffered thousands of other casualties, but they had inflicted a terrible punishment upon Grant's army. Prentiss, with the remnants of his division, had been taken prisoner and the whole Union line had been swept back to the river. Beauregard, who had assumed command upon the death of Johnston, only waited for daylight to complete his victory. The two armies that might lay on their arms, the living among the dead. A fire broke out in the underbrush on the battlefield and threatened to burn alive the wounded who had not been removed from the field. But a heavy rainstorm put out the fire and drenched the armies. Wet and cold and hungry the thousands waited for morning.

The sound of Sunday's fighting had been audible to the approaching army of the Ohio under the command of General Buell. By forced marches two divisions reached the Tennessee River opposite Pittsburg Landing by evening. Across the river the battle raged; in and about the landing under the shell of the towering bluff were thousands of stragglers from Grant's army. Grant estimated the number at five thousand; other estimates were higher. They were green troops, stragglers and deserters, confused masses of men who had broken under the strain of battle and sought shelter at the river. Buell's divisions began to ferry across the river; all night long the boats piled back and forth, and by morning the two divisions were on the battle field, a third arrived later.

At dawn Grant with his troops re-enforced by Lew Wallace's men and by Buell's, took the offensive. Beauregard early discovered from the violence of Grant's daylight attack that Buell had come up with fresh troops during the night, and he knew therefore that there could be but one outcome to the battle which he had all but won on the day before. Yet he made a stubborn fight, mainly for the purpose of holding the road that ran by Shiloh church, by which alone he could conduct an orderly retreat. The fighting was on the same general nature as on the previous day, except that the advantage was now with the Union troops. Sherman was ordered to advance and recapture his camps. As these were about Shiloh church, and that was the point that Beauregard was most anxious to hold, the struggle there was intense and bloody.

About the same time, early in the afternoon, Grant and Beauregard did the same thing—each led a charge by two regiments that had lost their commanders. Beauregard's charge was not successful; Grant's was, and the two regiments that he launched with a cheer against the Confederate line broke it and began the rout. Beauregard posted a rear guard in a strong position, and withdrew his army, leaving his dead on the field. There was no serious attempt at pursuit, owing mainly to the heavy rain and the condition of the roads. The losses on both sides had been enormous for the number of troops involved. Although the casualty figures in this present day after a world war, seem insignificant, yet the Union casualties were 20 per cent of the troops engaged and the Confederate 26 per cent. A record for deadliness few battles in history can equal.

There was now nothing to prevent the Union army from going to the Gulf of Mexico, or—as it ultimately did—to the sea. It was only a question of time until the Union army, coming in from the rear, should cut off the supplies of the troops that held Richmond, and force the South's surrender. Those who are disposed to give history a romantic turn narrow it down to the death of General Johnston, declaring that, in his fall, the possibility of southern independence was lost, and if he had lived the result would have been reversed. But Grant disposes of the theory when he points out the fact that Johnston was killed while leading a forlorn hope and remarks that there is no history for anybody till the battle is ended. And the Battle of Shiloh was not ended until the close of the second day.—Kansas City Star.

666 quickly relieves a cold.

Ladies you can get your long coats, regular, cleaned and pressed for \$1.25 at Pitman's Tailor Shop, Phone 127.

The United States Senate is against the distribution of free seeds, but a little thing like that is not expected to prevent that body from passing the appropriation.

## NEGRO POPULATION OF MISSOURI GROWS

Jefferson City, Mo., April 17.—Missouri's negro population increased from 157,452 in 1910 to 178,241 in 1920, or 13.2 per cent, compared with an increase in the white population during the same period of from 3,134,932 to 3,225,044, or 2.9 per cent, according to tabulations made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in this city, based upon returns of the federal census of the two enumerations.

More than one-fifth of the white population of the state in 1920 was of foreign birth or of foreign parentage, the per centage being figured at 21.3 per cent. There were 186,026 foreign-born whites, 300,064 native whites who had foreign-born parents and 202,018 who had one foreign-born parent, the other being native. The remainder of the white population, numbering 2,536,936, were Americans born of native American parents. They constituted 78.7 per cent, or a little more than three-quarters, of the total white population and 74.5 per cent of the total population of the state.

In addition to the whites and the negroes, the total population of the state then included 171 Indians, 412 Chinese, 136 Japanese, 38 Filipinos, 15 Hindus and four Koreans, this total number of non-whites aggregating 77, which added to the negro population of 178,241 gave Missouri 179,011 colored inhabitants.

In most counties in the state the percentage of negroes decreased in 1920 from that in 1910. Jackson county, chiefly because it includes Kansas City, heads the list of counties with large negro populations, it being credited in 1920 with having 31,869 negro men women and children. Of this number 30,719 properly belong to Kansas City and when this total is subtracted it reveals that in Jackson County proper there are only 1150 negroes.

St. Louis County, which is separated from the City of St. Louis had 4729 negroes in 1920. The City of St. Louis at that time had 69,854 negroes, not including those credited to the county.

Besides Jackson and St. Louis counties, other Missouri counties which had an excess of 2000 negroes in 1920, with the number each had, were, Buchanan, including St. Joseph, 4325; Boone, including Columbia, 3471; Callaway, including Fulton, 3230; Cole, including Jefferson City, 2151; Cooper, including Booneville, 2404; Green, including Springfield, 2261; Howard, including Glasgo and Fayette, 2166; Lafayette, including Lexington, 2383; Marion, including Hannibal, 2410; Pemiscot, including Caruthersville, 3865; Pettis, including Sedalia, 2748; Pike, including Louisiana, 2606; and Saline, including Marshall, 3126.

## FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES IN CROPS NEAR FAIRBANKS

An Alaskan cooperative association, known as the Tanana Valley Agricultural Association, has recently been formed to aid in the development of agriculture in the region near Fairbanks. This district is about 500 miles from the coast, and is the northern terminus of the Government railroad. One of the five Alaskan experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture is located near Fairbanks.

The Department has received data from the Tanana Valley Association showing the acreages and yield for this region in 1921. The estimated value of the products is placed at \$192,000. This was from 1,499 acres under crops. In addition, 141 acres newly cleared and 180 acres left fallow during the summer. The new flour mill at Fairbanks is now producing white, whole wheat, and Graham flour to its capacity of 25 barrels a day, and has been doing so since it began operating in December last.

The acreage is divided among vegetables, small grain, and hay. One hundred acres were planted to vegetables, and 500 tons were produced. One thousand and six tons of oat hay were obtained from 1,036 acres. From 152 acres of potatoes, 9,725 bushels were produced. Only 28 acres, or 1,270 bushels of oats and barley, were grown, but 3,516 bushels of wheat, mostly Siberian No. 1, were grown on 183 acres. This variety of wheat was originated by the Alaska experiment stations and has been giving good results.

## Public Notice

I will not be liable for any debts contracted by Edward W. Reder, nor will I pay any of the outstanding claims which may have been contracted for him. A partnership has never existed between Edward W. Reder and the undersigned and does not exist at the present time.

D. A. Ingersoll.

Ladies you can get your suit (fancy) cleaned and pressed \$1.50 at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

Now Genoa has a "big four" but Uncle Sam is not Number One.

Whether a woman should take her husband's name is easy. Not unless she also takes him.

Lenine and Trotsky are said by a doctor to have strong constitutions. But he may have judged by the odor.

Much of the correct English one reads was spoken with a blue pencil.

The Russian delegates may get somewhere at Genoa if they left their fool ideas at home.

The girl of the period makes herself look like an exclamation point and then goes out to cut a dash.



## STILL HERE

Owing to so much work on hand, the Expert Optician,

DR. WALDMAN  
of St. Louis, Mo.

has decided to remain in Skeston until next

Wednesday, April 26

He has already fitted a great number of glasses to some of the leading citizens of Skeston and they all express themselves as being better pleased with his work and glasses than any they have ever used. Dr. Waldman refers you to them. Read the following recommendation from one of our leading doctors and be convinced.

Office at the residence of Mrs. George Dye, Malone Avenue, next door east of The Herald office.

Sikeston, Mo., April 19th, 1922.

This is to certify that I am now using very fine glasses fitted by Dr. S. Waldman, the optician of St. Louis, Mo., and they give me absolute satisfaction. They are positively the best I have ever used. I can heartily recommend him to anyone needing perfectly fitted glasses.

(Signed) A. A. Mayfield, M. D.

CONSULTATION FREE by previous appointment ONLY

Phone 353

## Vega Cream Separator

The Latest and Best in Cream Separators. Sold on Easy Terms.

PRICE \$75.00

\$10.00 cash, balance \$10.00 per month

Farmers Supply Co.  
Hardware Department



## Specials for Saturday

Cocoanut, Cherry and Chocolate  
Layer Cake, regular 40c value 25c

Silver Slice Cakes 10c

Saxon Stollens 15c

Peach Coffee Cake 10c

Almonette Coffee Cakes 10c

Schorle Bros. Baking Company



## WOODROW WILSON REPUDIATES REED

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1922.  
My Dear Sir:

I note in your issue of April 12th that one Lee Meriwether is quoted as saying he had seen a letter from me to Senator Reed "warming thanking him for the great service the Senator rendered in perfecting and passing the federal reserve bill". I have no recollection of ever having written any such letter. On the contrary I clearly remember that Mr. Reed, as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, interposed every possible objection to the completion and adoption of the bill. His objections indeed were so many, so varied, and so inconsistent with one another that I recall speaking to him about them in conversation. Having spoken of reading a certain parody on a well known novel, I told him that well known novel, I told him that his course in the committee reminded me of the conduct of the hero in that parody who, when rejected by the heroine, rushed from the house, mounted several horses and rode off in every direction.

Statements such as the one quoted from Mr. Meriwether appear to be intended to create the impression that Mr. Reed and I have held the same principles and advocated the same policies, and that he is entitled to and may be assumed to have my endorsement as a candidate for re-election to the Senate. This is far from being the case. To those who have closely observed Mr. Reed's career in Washington he has shown himself incapable of sustained allegiance to any person or any cause. He has repeatedly forfeited any claim to my confidence that he may ever have been supposed to have, and I shall never willingly consent to any further association with him.

I beg that you will do me the courtesy to publish this letter.

Your very truly,

WOODROW WILSON.  
Editor of St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

## DEXTER BUSY WITH LEGGERS

Dexter, April 18.—While the grand jury is busy at Bloomfield investigating violations of the liquor laws in Stoddard County, the law-abiding citizens of Dexter, with the assistance of officials, are making an effective clean-up of stills in this immediate vicinity.

Each night, almost, brings in its still and, in most instances, the operators come with it. Last week netted three illicit whisky outfits capture within three miles of Dexter. Four men have been arrested and placed in jail to await trial in connection with such seizures.

That such clean-up is imminent and is coming and that lawlessness is about to be suppressed with a heavy hand is apparent here to both the well-wishers of it and those who do not want it to be accomplished. Judge J. L. Fort, assistant attorney general, is in charge of the investigation and C. A. Crane, mayor of Dexter, is the most effective still-catcher so far developed.

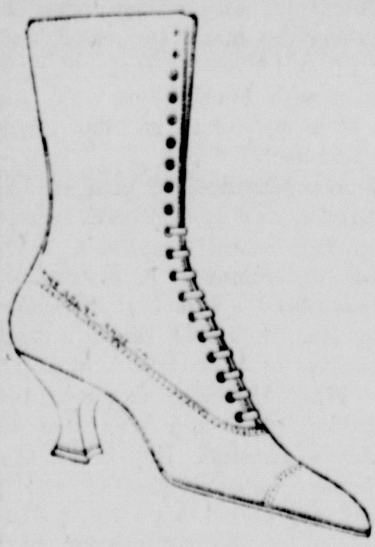
Judge W. S. C. Walker has set the bond of persons charged with whisky violations at one thousand dollars on each charge or count in the information or indictment. This is to insure the presence of the defendant when his case is called. So far the size of the bond has worked no hardship as the bondmen have been forthcoming when wanted by the defendants.

Since most of the practicing attorneys of Stoddard county signed up an agreement several months ago by which they undertook to refuse to represent or counsel with any person accused of whisky violations, all of whom are standing by their guns, new faces are appearing in the courts as counsel for these bootleggers and whisky-makers.

While the veil of secrecy as to the proceedings had before the grand jury which the law casts around that body prevents definite information being obtained, yet the indications are that a volume of information is being collected that bodes ill for men who have handled whisky in any form.

Striving to get into the upper crust of society has cost many a man his bottom dollar.

How silly for Democrats to have a low opinion of the administration's tariff bill, when it's the highest tariff bill ever invented.



## SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

A duty on hides of 15 per cent was voted by the Senate Finance Committee. This, if it passes, will advance prices of shoes. Having provided ourselves with a large and complete assortment of shoes, we offer to the public shoes at present prices, regardless of the advance which is sure to come—as long as our stock lasts. **Work Shoes a Specialty.**

Come in and Buy Now at Low Prices

## THE BARGAINS ARE HERE



### TEXT OF ALLIED NOTE TO GERMAN DELEGATION

Genoa, April 18.—Following is the text of the allied note to the German delegation:

The undersigned powers learned with astonishment that in the first stage of the Genoa Conference Germany without reference to the other powers assembled, has secretly concluded a treaty with the Soviet Government.

The questions covered by the treaty are the subject of negotiations between the representatives of Russia and those of all the other powers invited to the conference, including Germany, and the German Chancellor himself declared at the opening session that the German delegation would co-operate with the other powers for a solution of these questions, in a spirit of genuine loyalty and fellowship.

The undersigned powers therefore express to the German delegation in the frankest terms their opinion that the conclusion of such an agreement while the conference was in session was a violation of the conditions to which Germany pledged herself upon entering the session.

By inviting Germany to Genoa and offering her representation on every commission on equal terms with themselves, the inviting powers proved their readiness to waive memories of the war, and granted Germany an opportunity for honest co-operation with former enemies in the European tasks of the conference. To that offer of good will and fellowship Germany replied with an act which destroys the spirit of mutual confidence indispensable to international co-operation, the establishment of which is the chief aim of the conference.

At all conferences unofficial conversations between parties are permissible, often desirable. They are helpful as long as they are designed to facilitate the common task and so long as the results are brought to the conference table for common discussion and decision. But that is not what the German delegates have done.

### FRISCO OFFICIAL SAYS HENRY FORD IS WRONG

Alexander Hilton vice president of the Frisco Railroad Company, addressing the regular meeting of the Traffic Club of St. Louis, held yesterday noon at the Planter's Hotel, asserted that facts had proved to be wrong the statement made by Henry Ford to the effect that a reduction in freight rates would create enough business to congest the freight houses. "You cannot reduce freight rates until the operating expenses are also reduced proportionately," he said. "To leave operating expenses as they are and reduce rates would demoralize the carriers."

"Motor trucks are affecting the carriers' revenue to a considerable extent; they are not governed by specific rules and regulations as are the other carriers. They charge as they please. They pay their auto license tax. They use the public highways which have been constructed at a great expense to the taxpayers. When the highway is worn down they do not pay for the repair and upkeep. To reconstruct the highway results in a bond issue and the taxpayer stands the brunt. The carrier pays part of the tax yet does not avail itself of the highway or does it in any way help to wear out the highway."

The Membership Committee reported a gain of seventy new members for the week. A meeting for the formation of a National Association of Traffic Clubs will be held in Chicago on May 15, 16 and 17.

S. S. Butler, president, presided at the meeting.—Globe-Democrat.

The editor of The Standard has been very poorly for the past several days with a deep cold or the flu.

Messrs. Bock and Gill, of the State Fire Inspection Bureau, visited Sikeston Tuesday and carefully examined stores, offices, dwellings, and garages, inside and out, to see whether or not we were ready to be placed as No. 4 as to insurance which would give us a cheaper rate. They complimented Sikeston on her fire fighting equipment, her cleanliness, but stated the electric wiring in business houses was very bad. After their report reaches headquarters, it will be read and digested and Sikeston will be advised if she is placed in a higher grade.

### NANCY LESLIE CAN RETURN HOME, WELL

Friends in Cape Girardeau will be glad to learn that little Nancy Katherine Leslie, 7, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Leslie of Morley, who has been forced to remain in bed all winter, after she slipped and broke her leg for the second time within four months, will be able to go to her home within a few days.

Cast was taken off the leg today. Physicians told her that she would be able to be out and playing within a few weeks. She is staying here with her grandmother, Mrs. L. A. Watkins, 104 North Ellis street.

The little girl sustained a broken leg first when the car her mother was driving turned over on Kingshighway, south. She was taken to the hospital and her leg placed in a cast. It remained there until healed. After four weeks she slipped on a floor at her home and broke the leg in the same place. Her father, L. C. Leslie, is cashier to the Scott County and at Morley.—Cape Missourian.

### Christian Church

Next Lord's Day morning, the services will begin at 9:45, the Bible School session. At 11 o'clock the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs will gather with us for the annual address on Odd Fellowship. Special singing. The usual communion service. At 11:30 the sermon. Services at night. The public is cordially invited.

R. L. MORTON, Minister.

Berryman, Ward & Lepley, electrical mechanics, have rented the Felker room formerly occupied by F. O. Baldwin, and have opened the same under the name of The Sikeston Electrical Co.

The Co-Workers held their regular meeting with Mrs. C. A. Cook, with Mrs. Cook and Mrs. G. B. Greer as hostesses. The following members were present: Mrs. Hal Galeener, Mrs. J. H. Yount, Mrs. H. L. Smith, Mrs. Harry Smith, Mrs. Frank Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Vigal, Mrs. Jesse Kimes, Mrs. Emma Kendall, Mrs. A. Parker Adams, Silas Murchison and B. Skillman, Mrs. Chas. Prow, Mrs. A. C. Sikes, Mrs. A. J. Moore and Mrs. Si Harper was a visitor.

### CIRCUS IN SIKESTON WEDNESDAY, MAY 3

Long famous for strange and curious forms of animal life to be found in no other zoological garden or menagerie, "Patterson's Trained Wild Animal Circus" managerie this year contains an exhibit which is just now occupying the attention of scientists and naturalists everywhere. It is the only black deer ever seen in captivity and the only wild one ever brought to this country. Prof. Knude, who has given a great deal of study to the subject claims he finds this remarkable animal a descendant of the few black deers which survived the storms which about the year 1700 overwhelmed the villages of the Gobi Plateau and killed all the people. At any rate it is a prize of which any show might justly boast and yet it is but one of the many valuable displays made by "Patterson's Trained Wild Animal Circus" which is to be seen in this city, Wednesday, May 3.

### Fordney Says Bonus Revenue Source Was Kept A Secret

Philadelphia, April 19.—The House of Representatives, in passing the soldiers' bonus bill, intended that the revenue to meet it should come from money owed to this Government by foreign nations, but refrained from making this public, because "we did not want to appear to mortgage something not yet in our possession," Representative Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, last night told the Oscar H. Gruber Post of the American Legion.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Q. Tanner are in St. Louis this week.

The High School will send the track team of the Sikeston school to Benton on Friday, Coach Lingle having charge of the team. The following events will take place: 50-yd dash, in which Parker Adams and Louis Scott will take part; 220-yd. dash, in which Fred Matthews and McClellan Hamby will take part. Silas Murchison, pole vault and high jump, Louis Scott, shot put and 440-yd. relay. Fred Matthews will also take part in the 440-yd. relay. Here's hoping our boys will come out victorious.

### This Hits Most Everybody

Folly is sweet while it lasts, but the taste is bitter when we pay the price. While our troops were fighting for victory in France the rest of us were fighting for dollars at home—at least the majority of us were. Money literally poured into America from other countries in return for our munitions and supplies and foodstuffs. There seemed no end to the stream of gold. Prosperity came with a leap, profiteering with a bound, and insanity outstripped them all. Everybody made money—big money—and apparently the question uppermost was how to make it fly. And it flew. People who before the war could hardly afford a sewing machine suddenly blossomed out in fine raiment and rode in expensive automobiles. Nothing was too good or too high in price. Money was the only thing that was cheap. It came easily, went swiftly, and forgot to return. In the early days the foolish virgins went out without oil in their lamps and filled their lamps and had light. The virgins remind us of our own people in the profiteering days. Foolish heads of families spent money like water. Now they have water, but little money. Wiser ones saved their money and now live in comfort and plenty. That is the difference between wisdom and folly. If the people had saved their money instead of squandering it in riotous living they would not be feeling the pinch of want. Wise men saw the reaction that was sure to come. They accumulated all the money possible and invested it in interest bearing securities. They are now profiting from their wisdom. Those who considered only the pleasures of the hour are now wondering how to combat the miseries of the future. They are paying the price of their folly.—Shelbyville Herald.

"Buddie" Matthews Bill Smith and Jack Bowman returned to Alton, Ill., Tuesday evening, after spending the Easter holidays with homefolks.

The Standard has no solicitor in the field to collect and seek new subscriptions. No credit will be given nor papers delivered to an unauthorized agent. If anyone calls on you, turn him down and report to this office over the phone.

## HAYS BARS ALL FILMS OF ARBUCKLE

New York, April 18.—"Fatty" Arbuckle films were officially banned, at least temporarily, tonight by Will H. Hays, head of the newly organized Motion-Picture Producers and Distributors.

Frankly admitted by Hays' associates to be his first move in the announced campaign to "clean up" and build up the moving picture industry, the official ban is regarded by high officials here in the industry to mean that other characters who have figured in so-called Hollywood scandals would be driven out as objectionable to the public.

Hays' statement follows: "After consultation at length with Nicholas Schenck, representing Joseph Schenck, the producers, and Adolph Zukor and Jesse Lasky of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, the distributors, I will state that at my request they have canceled all showings and all booking of the Arbuckle films. They do this that the whole matter may have the consideration that its importance warrants, and the action is taken notwithstanding the fact that they had nearly 10,000 contracts in force for the Arbuckle pictures."

Cancellation of the 10,000 contracts in force for the Arbuckle pictures means a loss of at least \$1,000,000 in revenues, it was estimated.

W. L. Moses of the Fox interests declared that perhaps "another million is tied up in the production of three new films". Efforts were unavailing to obtain a statement from either the producers or exhibitors of Arbuckle films.

The statement was issued from Hays' offices as he was departing for the day. Courtland Smith, his chief aid, in handing out the statement, declared that there was "nothing Hays could say further at this time."

Hays, hat and coat in hand, departing, was asked to explain in detail the situation in view of Arbuckle's acquittal in Virginia Rappe's death and the jury's own announcement that "acquittal is not enough for Roscoe Arbuckle we feel that a great injustice has been done him".

Hays declined to comment. "Does this statement mean then that Arbuckle is out for good?" he asked.

"You know as well as I do the purposes of our organization—to obtain and maintain the highest moral and artistic standards", he quoted from the charter of the distributors-producers' organization. "Beyond that I cannot say anything just now."

The conference between Hays and the distributors and producers, it was learned, was held in the offices of the organization the greater part of the afternoon.

It is said that Hays had invited Schenck, Zukor and Lasky to confer with him on the Arbuckle films, particularly regarding the Adolph Zukor announcement April 13, the day following Arbuckle's acquittal, that three films were to be released immediately. The Zukor announcement, on behalf of the Famous Players-Paramount Corporation, stated that "Arbuckle had finished 'Gasoline Gus', 'Freight Prepaid' and 'Leap Year'."

"The films will be released immediately," the Zukor announcement added, "as we are confident the American public is eminently fair and realizes by this time that Arbuckle has been the victim of unfortunate circumstances."

It was regarded tonight as significant that Hays made no comment on Arbuckle's acquittal. His announcement banning the films, at least temporarily, is taken as an indication that he will become the Judge Landis of the movies.

"Hays' position has been compared with that of Landis in the baseball world, and the Arbuckle case is just another Babe Ruth incident," said one film official. "Ruth had to be disciplined for the good of the sport; Arbuckle and the rest of the film world have to realize that they cannot expect to bring disrepute to themselves and the industry without paying the penalty."

Ladies you can get your skirt (pleated) cleaned and pressed for 75c at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

It is just as well that George Harvey did not go to Genoa as an observer. France and England are taking care of that part nicely.

Babe Ruth on the sidelines watching somebody else bat for him, and Uncle Sam putting in the international grandstand, have an unusual bond in common.



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAYS  
AT SKESTON, MISSOURI.Entered at the Postoffice at Skeston,  
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Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00  
Probate notices, minimum.....\$5.00Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott  
and adjoining counties .....\$2.00  
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the  
United States .....\$2.50Foreign Advertising Representative  
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## RECORDER OF DEEDS

We are authorized to announce  
Axel Kjer, of Illinois, as candidate for  
Recorder of Deeds of Scott County, on  
the Democratic ticket, subject to the  
will of the voters at the primary to be  
held Tuesday, August 1.

## "A Consumer's Tariff"

"The measure," says Chairman Mc-  
Cumber of the Senate Finance Com-  
mittee, "will be the first national  
tariff bill in our history. The public  
will recognize this bill as a consumer's  
tariff. Its object is to restore the  
buying power of the consumer." This  
statement, of course, is based upon  
the presumption that it will, as he  
says, "lay the foundation for an era  
of nation-wide prosperity." We be-  
lieve that a protective principle wise-  
ly constructed on the principle laid  
down in the Republican platform of  
1908 would contribute materially to  
such a result. That principle was a  
protective rate equalizing "the differ-  
ence in cost of production here and  
abroad." The tariff law of 1909, the  
Payne-Aldrich law, was an effort to  
apply that principle. That the effort  
was not successful is shown by the  
statements of the platforms of the  
Republican and Progressive parties in  
1912. "Some of the existing import  
duties are too high and should be re-  
duced," said the Republican platform  
of that year. "Readjustment should  
be made from time to time to con-  
form to changing conditions and to  
reduce excessive rates, but without  
injury to any American industry." "We  
demand tariff revision," said the  
Progressive platform, "because the  
present tariff is unjust to the people  
of the United States. Fair dealing  
toward the people requires an im-  
mediate downward revision of those  
schedules wherein duties are shown to  
be unjust and excessive."

Such were the formal utterances of  
the two branches of the Republican  
party in 1912, after the Payne-Al-  
drich law had been in operation three  
years. They were in agreement that  
tariff rates should be revised down-  
ward. Yet in the face of that fact,  
and in the face of the still more im-  
portant fact that radical changes have  
since taken place in America's rela-  
tion to world trade, demanding far  
more strongly than then the avoidance  
of excessive rates, and adjustment  
"to conform to changing conditions,"  
the tariff bill now before the Senate,  
levies high duties all along the line,  
higher on the average than those of  
the Payne-Aldrich bill. And it seeks  
to fix these high rates with little or  
no regard to the need for protection,  
with little or no regard to "the dif-  
ference in cost of production here  
and abroad," with little or no regard  
to changed conditions that make cau-  
tion and moderation imperative. Yet  
Senator McCumber says it will "lay  
the foundation for an era of nation-  
wide prosperity." How? Why did  
the Republican party in 1912 declare  
that import duties were too high and  
should be reduced, and why did the  
Progressive party in that year say  
the tariff was unjust to the people  
of the United States? Surely there was  
good reason for such an admission  
from the Republican party, which  
created the Payne-Aldrich law, and  
for this condemnation from the Pro-  
gressive branch of the party, or they  
would not have made these declara-  
tions in their appeals to the people for  
public support. Obviously the coun-  
try was dissatisfied with that law as  
it stood and was demanding down-  
ward revision. Is it conceivable that  
there would have been such a demand  
if the law had created prosperity?

Yet here we are, after that tremen-  
dous object lesson of party disaster,  
proposing a tariff bill levying higher  
rates than the law which was then  
condemned because it was too high,  
and setting up the claim that it will  
"lay the foundation for an era of  
nation-wide prosperity!" Has the Re-  
publican party learned nothing from  
its tariff experience? "The public,"

says Senator McCumber, "will recog-  
nize this bill as a consumer's tariff".  
Indeed it will, gentlemen of the  
Senate. It is estimated that it will  
add \$160,000,000 to the cost of our  
sugar, from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,-  
000 to the cost of our shoes, \$700,000,-  
000 to the cost of our cotton goods,  
\$300,000,000 to our bill for woolen  
goods, and so on and so on and in-  
finitum. It levies high duties on ag-  
ricultural products to protect the  
farmer, a measure of doubtful utility  
at best, as the emergency tariff has  
shown, and it adds, according to a  
protectionist authority who believes,  
as we do, in protection where it is  
needed, \$2,000,000,000 to the farmer's  
bill for his necessary purchases. A  
consumer's tariff? Indeed, yes!

It does not apply protection where  
it is needed, but everywhere regard-  
less of need. Even under the exist-  
ing tariff foreign competition is not  
disturbing the steel business, but the  
bill before the Senate fixes a much  
higher tariff on steel products. High  
rates are fixed upon many lines of  
goods that can be produced in this  
country as cheaply, or cheaper than,  
in other countries. A representative  
of the National Association of Book  
Publishers told the Senate Finance  
Committee that there was "no need  
for any protection whatever for  
books", but books are highly "protected"  
anyway. There seems to have been  
no real consideration of the  
"difference in cost of production here  
and abroad," "no adjustment to con-  
form to changing conditions," but a  
general advance on all commodities  
regardless of economic requirements.  
And, not content with all this, the  
bill takes wool and hides off the free  
list and fixes a tariff on them that  
will make the domestic cost of man-  
ufacture of shoes and woolen goods  
much greater, for which the home  
consumer will have to pay. "It makes  
for higher living costs in every home  
in America," says the Republican  
New York Herald. "But its worst  
feature is that it completely shuts  
America out of foreign markets, ex-  
cept in our raw materials." And  
Senator McCumber says this bill "will  
restore the buying power of the con-  
sumer!"—Globe-Democrat.

Congresswoman Robertson wants  
the public to pray for Congress, and  
the public cannot imagine anything  
that needs it more.

Bad Burns says he is not so much  
interested in the Einstein theory of  
relativity as he is in corn bread and  
hog jowl and greens.

The following rate will be charged  
by Scott County newspapers for an-  
nouncements of candidates: All county  
offices, \$10.00; township offices, \$5;  
Circuit Judge, \$20; Congress, \$25. It  
will take the cash or no announcement  
will appear. Display political adver-  
tisements will go at the regular rates  
of 25 cents per inch.

Breckinridge Long will open his  
campaign for Senator at Poplar Bluff,  
Thursday, April 27. He expects to visit  
every section of Southeast Missouri,  
but whether on this trip or later, we  
are unable to say. Mr. Long is a very  
pleasing speaker and if it is so any  
from Skeston and vicinity can attend,  
they will be well paid for the trip.

It has been a long time since The  
Standard mentioned money to those  
who are in debt to the office on ac-  
count of subscription, job work, or  
advertising, but now is a good time to  
mention the fact that all money owing  
the office is needed to carry on the  
business. We will be glad if  
those knowing themselves indebted to  
us will call and settle.

Ex-President Wilson certainly gave  
Lee Meriwether a smack in the face  
in the letter published in the St.  
Louis Globe-Democrat and reprinted  
in another column of The Standard.  
Senator Reed and some of his friends  
were trying to leave the impression on  
the minds of the voters of Missouri  
that Mr. Wilson and he had always  
been on friendly terms. The voters  
will remember that Mr. Reed has  
never spoken of a good deed that Mr.  
Wilson did or attempted to do.

There should be some way, it  
seems, for a town like Paris to dis-  
charge its obligation to afflicted chil-  
dren of the unfortunate poor without  
shouldering the burden off upon  
churches or lodges. However, much  
such organizations may desire to do  
a generous part by such little ones,  
they are financially unable to respond  
to every call. And when one child is  
forced to face a hopeless future be-  
cause there are none to provide it  
with a chance to be healed the re-  
proach is upon the community at  
large instead of upon organizations  
which have no other source of income  
than voluntary subscriptions. If it is  
not legal for a town to vote funds  
with which to finance afflicted chil-  
dren to places where relief may be  
had, then it should be made legal by  
our forthcoming Constitutional Con-  
vention.—Paris Appeal.

## Reed The Wrecker

Obviously ex-President Wilson did  
not come out of his retreat merely to  
deny that he had written a letter to  
Senator Reed "warmly thanking him"  
for the "great service" he had render-  
ed in the passage of the Federal Re-  
serve bill. The relation between Wil-  
son and Reed in 1913 is ancient his-  
tory. Reed was then a comparatively  
new member, having taken his seat  
in that body in 1912. He was just  
entering on that policy of general  
obstruction which has since made him  
conspicuous. It had not yet made  
him obnoxious. The Federal Reserve  
bill was introduced in Senate and  
House on June 26, following a special  
message by the President, who labor-  
ed constantly to expedite its passage.  
He succeeded in the House, but on  
the insistence of Reed, Hitchcock and  
O'Gorman hearings were commenced  
in the Senate Committee on Banking  
and Currency early in August and,  
notwithstanding Mr. Wilson's appeals,  
committee consideration continued  
until November 20, when it agreed to  
disagree and reported two separate  
measures. "Neither the influence  
which the President brought to bear  
on individual members of the commit-  
tee," says the American Year Book  
for 1913, "nor the threat of a Demo-  
cratic caucus or of a motion to dis-  
charge from further consideration of  
the bill was able to accelerate com-  
mittee action".

The letter which Senator Reed pro-  
duces was written on October 23,  
while the bill was still in committee  
and was prompted evidently by a de-  
sire to thank him for something he  
said in a New York newspaper. It  
does not thank him for any service  
rendered in connection with the Fed-  
eral Reserve bill, and merely express-  
es an admission that the processes  
upon which Reed had insisted had con-  
tributed to a satisfactory result. What  
result is referred to his conjectural,  
in as much as action by the commit-  
tee was still a month away, and  
there is in fact nothing in the letter  
to show that Wilson referred to the  
Federal Reserve bill at all.

But that, we repeat, is ancient his-  
tory. The manifest purpose of Mr.  
Wilson's letter is to express an opin-  
ion of Senator Reed and to let it be  
known that Reed does not have and  
cannot have his indorsement as a  
candidate for re-election to the Sen-  
ate. "He has repeatedly forfeited any  
claim to my confidence that he may  
ever have been supposed to have,"  
Mr. Wilson says, "and I shall never  
willingly consent to any further as-  
sociation with him". The feeling  
which he expresses is not founded up-  
on Reed's action on the Federal Re-  
serve bill. That, no doubt, caused  
nothing more than irritation. His  
antagonism grows out of Reed's con-  
tinuous opposition to him in the  
conduct of the war and more particu-  
larly in connection with the League  
of Nations. Embarking regretfully,  
in April, 1917, on the greatest enter-  
prise that any American President  
was ever called upon to undertake,  
one that demanded the support of  
the whole people, he was under con-  
stant assault throughout the war by  
the Senator from Missouri, one of  
his own party, whose caustic and  
tireless tongue increased the difficul-  
ties of his task, and who was ever a  
thorn in his side.

Beginning immediately after the  
declaration of war Reed supported a  
volunteer army in opposition to the  
administration's demand for conscrip-  
tion, although he voted for conscrip-  
tion after the volunteer plan was over-  
whelmingly defeated. He strongly  
opposed the food control bill, and con-  
tinuously and cruelly assailed Hoover  
and the Food Administration. Within  
six months after the war began he  
had so incensed the loyal supporters  
of President Wilson in Missouri that  
there was a vigorous movement with-  
in the Democratic party for a general  
condemnation of his conduct. But he  
continued his obstructive tactics, op-  
posing the enactment of the presiden-  
tial war powers bill and assailing the  
Railroad Administration. And finally,  
he joined with Republican members  
in condemning and opposing the  
League of Nations with all the vehem-  
ent bitterness for which he is noted.  
From April, 1917, to November, 1920,  
Senator Reed was the most constant  
and virulent antagonist of President  
Wilson in the Senate, and his was the  
loudest and most persistent voice in  
opposition to Wilson's policies in the  
whole country. In Missouri the re-  
sentment against him was so strong  
within the Democratic party that the  
State Convention of 1920 repudiated  
him and refused by a two-thirds ma-  
jority to permit him to represent the  
state even as a district delegate at  
the Democratic National Convention.

Yet he has announced his intention  
to seek re-election, and he will soon  
enter the campaign for the Demo-  
cratic nomination. We hold no brief for  
Mr. Wilson, but we are in entire sym-  
pathy with him in his antagonism to  
Senator Reed, and for much the  
same reasons. The Globe-Democrat  
strongly supported Mr. Wilson's war  
measures not because he was a Demo-

crat but because he was President of  
the United States, and these measures  
were necessary in the great emer-  
gency. The Globe-Democrat ardently  
supported the League of Nations, be-  
lieving it to be a splendid achievement  
for human welfare and American ad-  
vancement. And the Globe-Demo-  
crat is now opposed to the nomination  
or election of James A. Reed, without  
regard to any political considerations,  
because he has ever been an obstacle  
to progressive and constructive legis-  
lation because he has always used his  
talents for destruction and never for  
construction. The oratorical ability  
makes him all the more dangerous as  
a public leader. His wit, his burning  
satire, his unsparing and cruel in-  
vective draw large audiences to hear  
him, but these are the tools of a  
wrecker, not of one who builds. Mr.  
Reed is not a statesman; he never  
was and he never can be. He at-  
tracts attention and admiration by  
his flights of fancy which are never  
bridled, by his ridicule and vituper-  
ation of great causes and great men,  
but he is a creature of words and  
not of deeds. He "calls a spade a  
spade" so eloquently as to arouse  
cheers, but he never has any use for  
a spade as an instrument of construc-  
tion. He cauterizes with hot iron  
men who try to serve their country,  
but contributes nothing to that ser-  
vice himself. He attacks those who  
are honestly endeavoring to advance  
the interests of the people, but he  
does nothing himself to advance those  
interests. He can tear down, but he  
cannot raise up. He can fire the  
Ephesian dome, but he cannot lay one  
brick upon another. And this state  
and this nation and this time needs  
builders. We have gone through the  
greatest destruction in the world's  
history and the essential requirement  
of this day is restoration, construc-  
tion, creation. There is no place in  
our present economy for the wrecker.  
James A. Reed is an anachronism. He  
belongs to a past time. The people  
of Missouri should see to it that he  
retires into the oblivion of the forgot-  
ten yesterdays.—Globe-Democrat.

Nobody ever has to be admonished  
to swat the mosquito.

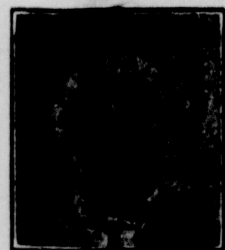
The present tariff tinkering demon-  
strates that attempts to combine the  
raising of revenue and the protection  
of industries sometimes make both  
plans more or less ineffective.

George Bailey says, "One paper  
says Henry Ford's ultimate aim is to  
harness the Mississippi River. We  
know something of the peculiarities of  
the old Mississippi. We advise  
Henry to see that his harness includes  
blinkers, curb bit, martingals and  
crupper." Henry ought to take a  
good look at the Mississippi now,  
about ten miles below Memphis. Dam  
it? Well, we dunno.—Globe-Demo-  
crat.

Pity the poor candidate and try to  
cheer him up. Trying to be agreeable  
with voters was bad enough when  
none but men could vote. It is a trag-  
edy now. If the candidate don't shake  
hands with the sisters they get mad  
and say horrid things about him. If  
he does shake hands with them they  
threaten to tell his wife, so whatever  
he does is just exactly the worst  
thing he could have done.—Paris Ap-  
peal.

The greatest trouble with Senator  
Reed is his preponderance of brain. It  
overbalances him at times. When F.  
M. Cockrell was first elected to the  
United States Senate he was elected  
more on his Confederate war record  
than on his brains, but in the end he  
made one of the greatest records of  
any Senator that was ever sent from  
Missouri. He was a worker, was will-  
ing to give and take, and was honored  
by his colleagues of all political par-  
ties. Breckinridge Long doesn't carry  
all the brains of the State around with  
him under that old felt hat, but he  
carries enough to look out for his  
party's interests in any political scrap.  
Will make just such a worker as did  
Senator Cockrell, is balanced enough  
to give and take, and the Democrats  
of the State will know where to find  
him when it comes to party measures.

## "Service That Satisfies"

DALLAS J. TYSON  
AUCTIONEER

My knowledge of values in all lines  
and how to get them insures you real  
sale. Write, wire or see me now for  
a sale date.

SKESTON, MO.

## Mistakes in "Dry" Enforcement

The point in professional ethics  
raised by those lawyers in the coun-  
ties of Southeastern Missouri who  
have taken a written pledge not to  
serve as counsel to any defendant  
charged with an offense under the pro-  
hibition statutes is a point for the  
bar association and the courts to de-  
termine. Certain definite conditions  
are voluntarily accepted by persons  
admitted to the practice of the law.  
The law, itself, which confers on  
them great privileges, demands some  
obligations in return.

But the phase of the matter in  
which the public is deeply concerned is  
much larger than the occupational  
phase and affects standards more im-  
portant than occupational standards.  
We have here a situation in which a  
very substantial portion of the peo-  
ple not only are out of sympathy with  
the proscription prohibition statutes,  
but regard them as outraging their  
conception of individual rights. A  
willingness to make sacrifices for,  
even to fight for, conceptions of indi-  
vidual rights is not confined to the  
people speaking any one tongue or  
residing in any one section of the in-  
habitable globe.

With respect for these particular  
statutes reduced to a minus quantity,  
among great numbers, and along with  
that reduction respect for law in  
general seriously weakened, we have  
a problem which many regard as more  
serious than any other ever presented  
to the American people, at least  
since the slavery problem was solved.  
Some of the best minds in this coun-  
try are considering in undisguised an-  
xiety the terms of that problem. Ex-  
perienced publicists are appalled at  
the data forced on their attention. A  
Supreme Justice of the United States  
lately made a solemn presentment of  
warning on the subject. And those  
persons of almost countless number,  
who point out the peril among a self-  
governing people of deterioration in  
the moral fiber of the individual citi-  
zen and the growing impatience at  
the restraints of all law are denounced  
by some as only penning briefs for a  
stein of beer or a highball. Even  
though well meant, a frivolous atti-  
tude is revealed by such denunciations  
to those who know and appreciate the  
gravity of the problem as a whole.

And while not a few things, which  
are a necessary accompaniment of the  
enforcement of so unusual a piece of  
legislation are tending to bring it in-  
to disrepute, extremists are all the  
time attempting to bring it into fur-  
ther and irremediable and wholly un-  
necessary odium. They raise perver-  
sely the issue of law-enforcement  
under the American system, but they  
not merely countenance, they even  
investigate violations of other laws pro-  
vided this one may have compulsory  
observance.

The one respect in which these  
Southeastern counties have gone a  
little farther than most sections is  
typical of these methods. Picture the

## GLASSES



If I have sold you glasses that are  
not giving entire satisfaction, bring  
'em back to me.

## DR. LONG

Eye Specialist Kready Bldg.

**Lucky Tiger**  
The Nation's Hair  
and Scalp Remedy!  
Removes dandruff, itching, and  
all scalp troubles.  
Positively eradicates  
dandruff—corrects ex-  
cessive scaling—stops falling hair—  
promotes luxuriant growth—adds beau-  
teous, healthy, healthy—action immediate and  
certain. Money-Back Guarantee.  
At drug stores and barbers, or send 30c  
for generous sample.  
LUCKY TIGER CO., Kansas City, Mo.

## J. GOLDSTEIN,

Purchaser of Scrap Iron  
Old Metal of All Kinds  
Rags, Feathers and RubberLocated in J. A. Matthews'  
Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything

case of the innocent man charged with  
a prohibition offense and denied  
counsel. He may attempt blundering-  
ly to conduct his own defense, but with  
what avail? Will not the court be  
under the same social pressure as the  
lawyer officers of the court? With  
indictment on an ex parte showing  
made the virtual equivalent of a  
conviction, dose anyone suppose that  
the complaint any citizen may enter  
will never be made the easy instru-  
ment of spietwork? Has not a man  
charged with bootlegging as much  
right to a defender as one charged  
with murder?

When representative men of high  
intelligence and patriotism contend  
for lawful, seemingly methods in pro-  
hibition enforcement, it is considered  
by some minds a sufficient rejoinder  
to charge that they seek through circuit-  
ous means to serve the liquor inter-  
ests. What rejoinder could be feebler?  
Most of these men are total  
obstainers through individual choice  
and choice and judgment, and not  
through the coercion of law. Almost  
all rejoice at the extirpation of the  
saloon.—Globe-Democrat.

To break a cold take 666.

MRS. HARDING OPPOSES  
THE VERY SHORT SKIRT

Washington, April 16.—Mrs. Har-  
ding believes that the young girls of  
today should be reasonable in their  
dress, and, inferentially at least, she  
opposes the very short skirt. She  
cautioned a delegation of Campfire  
Girls, who hiked from Baltimore to  
the White House, meeting Mrs. Har-  
ding yesterday, not to go to extremes.  
The "first lady" refrained from  
setting any hard and fast standard  
for feminine apparel. She mentioned  
that she had received numerous let-  
ters from over all the country re-  
questing her to assist in correcting  
some of the present-day tendencies.  
She talked to the girls for 15 min-  
utes.

Rub-My-Tism, a pain killer.  
Ladies you can get your silk cress-  
es cleaned and pressed for \$1.50 at  
Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.  
Conan Doyle says when we die we  
go to a certain plane and after a  
time we leave that one and go to an-  
other plane. And there you are,  
only be careful, of course, in chang-  
ing planes.

## Announcing

## A New and Up-to-Date

Gasoline  
Filling Station

## L. C. ERDMANN



## Our word for it!

You'll never know how delicious  
Corn Flakes can be till you  
eat Kellogg's

Positively—the most joyously good any-time-cereal  
any man or woman or child ever put in their mouths!  
Such flavor, such crispness! Such big sunny-brown  
Corn Flakes! How you'll relish a generous bowl-filled-  
most-to-overflowing; and a pitcher of milk or cream!

Never was such a set-out! Never did you get such  
a universal vote as there'll be for Kellogg's Corn  
Flakes! Big folks and little folks will say "Kellogg's,  
please, mother!" Leave it to their tastes  
—and yours! Prove out all we say!

For, Kellogg's Corn Flakes are a  
revelation in flavor; a revelation in all-  
the-time crispness! Kellogg's are never  
tough or leathery or hard to eat! Insist  
upon KELLOGG'S—the original Corn  
Flakes—the kind in the RED and  
GREEN package!

Kellogg's  
CORN FLAKES

Also makers of KELLOGG'S KRUMBS and KELLOGG'S BRAN, cooked and krumbled

## DO YOU NEED MONEY!!

We specialize on loans on

**LITTLE RIVER DISTRICT LAND**  
in cultivation or in timber. Also other land. We represent several Loan Companies  
therefore are in position to loan money on quick notice. If you have a loan on your  
land and need more money, we can pay off your present loan and make you a larger  
loan. Do not be annoyed by small debts, but have all obligations in one for a period  
of five or ten years. Call or write for full information.

## FARMERS MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY

Office with C. L. Cook Grain Co.

SKESTON, MISSOURI



## COMING TO THE Malone Theatre

**NEXT WEEK**  
**MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 24 and 25**

Paramount Picturers present a Milton Sills Production  
"BEHOLD MY WIFE"  
The translation of a savage by Sir Gilbert Parker.

Vanity Comedy and Kinogram

**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26**  
Goldwyn Picturers present Len Chaney in

"ACE OF HEARTS"  
A big berth of melodramas—one that will carry its shell of suspense from the screen straight to your spine.

**CENTURY COMEDY**

**THURSDAY, APRIL 27**  
Paramount Picturers present Elsie Ferguson in  
"FOOTLIGHTS"

No more charming modiste's fashion display ever was seen on the screen before.

Universal News—Pollard Comedy

**FRIDAY, APRIL 28**  
Vitagraph Picturers present Jean Paige in

"BLACK BEAUTY"  
A educational picture—a master picture—better than the book.

**PATHE NEWS**

**SATURDAY, APRIL 29**

William Fox presents Wm. Farnum in  
"A STAGE ROMANCE"  
A beautiful and authentic production—a delightful picture.

**MUTT & JEFF**

Serial No. 4: (Art Acord)  
"WINNERS OF THE WEST"

Germany Defies Allies

The treaty of Rapallo between Russia and Germany is an impudent defiance of the allies by the Teutons. It purports to abrogate the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, dictated to the Bolsheviks by the imperial German Government at the height of the war, but that treaty was wiped out by the treaty of Versailles. It purports to effect a reciprocal renunciation of war claims, but this is a subject on which Germany and Russia are not free to agree between themselves.

Among other things to which the Germans bound themselves in ratifying the treaty of Versailles was this provision of article 110: "The allied and associated powers formally reserve the rights of Russia to obtain from Germany restitution and reparation based on the principles of the present treaty." Furthermore the Germans accepted this, and are bound by it: "Germany undertakes to recognize the full force of all treaties or agreements which may be entered into by the allied and associated powers with states now existing or coming into existence in future in whole or in part of the former empire of Russia as it existed on August 1, 1914, and to recognize the frontiers of any such states as determined therein."

The Rapallo pact is intended deliberately to make mischief in the Genoa conference. We read that the negotiation and signing of this treaty "is pointed to as establishing a striking precedent for the nations who are participating in the discussion of the Russian problem" at Genoa. Also the instrument "expresses the friendly hope that other powers will do likewise." This treaty if its execution and observance are not prevented, may prove a serious embarrassment.

On Germany's part it is a bold bid for position in negotiations with the allies who dominate the economic conference at Genoa. It is obvious that these slippery customers cannot be treated with the degree of consideration that properly may be shown to honorable states. Here is an attempt to break up the European economic concert before it has been organized and it may prove successful.

## NEW YORK PAPERS UP- HOLD WILSON'S COURSE

New York, April 19.—Morning New York newspapers comment on the Wilson-Reed controversy is generally friendly to the former President.

Under the heading "Truthful James" the Times says:

"If a notorious guerilla should exhibit proudly a pass signed by the commander-in-chief of the regular army eight or nine years ago, he wouldn't be any more comical than Senator Jim Reed now is. Having fought Mr. Wilson's administration for years, having been practically cast out of the Democratic party by the Missouri Democratic convention in 1920, he wants to be renominated by both the Wilson Democrats and the anti-Wilson Democrats. What if he has been a political bedouin of the black tents? Behold him in the most spotless of burnouse, a civilized moor of the city, with testimonials of the Sultan's favor hung in a bag around his neck. The papers are frayed. The date is ancient. Still, he loves to show them."

"It is no wonder that Mr. Wilson, who has had to write innumerable letters, should forget the entirely unimportant one sent to Mr. Reed in 1913. The administration was then only six or seven months old. Mr. Reed hadn't yet displayed save feebly and fitfully, his incomparable genius for pariah politics."

"The certificate of 1913, whatever its original value, is barred by the statute of limitation. Mr. Reed's inveterate insurgency has become known to everybody since then. The indiscreet conduct of Mr. Reed's friends in waving the old 'recommend' has induced Mr. Wilson to give him a new 'character.' This is a work of art. Mr. Wilson correctly assumes that Mr. Reed's friends are trying to write a fraudulent indorsement by Mr. Wilson on Mr. Reed's candidacy."

The Herald, under the caption Mr. Wilson's Vigor," says:

"The many admirers of former President Wilson cannot fail to be pleased by the recent indications that he is again in possession of that temperamental vigor which was such a salient part of him in most of his official career."

"Mr. Wilson's letter denying his authorship of the 'message' purporting to be from him which Mr. Tumulty read at the National Democratic Club's Jefferson Day dinner was a good example of the incisive terseness which Mr. Wilson knows how to use."

"Now comes the letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat repudiating praise of Senator Reed which Lee Meriwether attributed to the former President. Mr. Wilson's statement that Senator Reed has shown himself 'incapable of sustained allegiance to any person' may provoke reminiscence and, as well, it may be unfair to the Missouri opponent of the Wilson covenant who, incidentally, has made public the letter in which President Wilson praised him. But it is a sign that the spirit of Mr. Wilson can be as fiery as of yore."

"Those who feared or hoped that the Wilsonian bark has forever left the main stream of politics for the peaceful coves of solitary reflection must be disappointed pleasantly or otherwise."

The Tribune comments as follows: "Going far back into his files, Senator Reed of Missouri is able to produce a letter of personal praise of him, written in 1913 which Mr. Wilson has said he did not remember. The comeback is a petting one. The public understands that Senator Reed, as a candidate for renomination, has been trying to quote Mr. Wilson in his behalf."

"This is blatherskite impudence. The bad relations between the two have been notorious. It is amazing that Senator Reed is so lacking in self-respect as to seek to make capital out of any complimentary Mr. Wilson has ever paid him. Hanging onto Wilson's coat-tails, is he? It looks as if he lacks any form of pride and as if his cause were desperate."

"Through a series of mistakes that it is astonishing a man of intelligence should commit, Mr. Wilson wrecked hopes that even his most severe critics admit were close to his heart. Stubbornly pursuing a false theory of procedure he became a vital factor in the defeat of his treaty when a nineteenth ratification was offered to him. But perception of this in no wise acquits Senator Reed. Though he voted with Mr. Wilson's friends on the final treaty roll call, there was a great difference in the way they traveled to a common action."

"Mr. Wilson is within his rights and the proprieties of politics is urging the members of his party in Missouri not to renominate Senator Reed. The declaration of Mr. Wilson that he 'will never willingly consent to any further association with him' is amply justified."

"The Senate will be a better body if Senator Reed is no longer a member."

The World entitles its editorial: "Jim Reed's Gall". It says:

"Should the Woodrow Wilson Foundation ever offer a prize for political gall, the award would inevitably go to Senator Reed of Missouri, who is seeking renomination as a Wilson Democrat and trying to prove his case through a letter written to him by President Wilson in October, 1913."

"Mr. Wilson, in a peppery letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says he has no recollection of the

# DO PRICES COUNT?

Quality Merchandise at lower prices is keeping us busy. With one exception, last week was the biggest week we have ever experienced. There's a reason—

## Quality Merchandise at Lower Prices

Men's Work Sock	3 for 25c
Men's Dress Socks	2 for 25c
Canvas Gloves	3 for 25c
Leather Work Gloves, pr.	\$1.00
Men's Union Suits	50c
Men's Blue Shirts	60c
Ex. Quality Shirts	75c
Guaranteed Overalls	\$1.00
Guaranteed Unionalls	\$2.50
Men's Work Shoes	\$2.85
Men's Dress Shoes	\$3.50
Men's Dress Oxfords	\$3.50
Ladies' Dress Oxfords	\$3.50
Ladies' Patent Oxfords	\$5.00
Ladies' Patent Straps	\$4.50
Ladies' White Oxfords	\$2.50
Child's Patent Straps	\$2.25
Child's White Oxfords	\$2.00

## In Every Instance We Sell Guaranteed Merchandise

### Boys' Two Pant Suits

\$7.50 to \$13.50

### Men's Guaranteed Suits

\$19.75 to \$45.00

## Buckner-Ragsdale Store Co.

Leading Men's Store of Skeston

ing in self-respect as to seek to make capital out of any complimentary Mr. Wilson has ever paid him. Hanging onto Wilson's coat-tails, is he? It looks as if he lacks any form of pride and as if his cause were desperate."

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"Mr. Wilson, in a peppery letter to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, says he has no recollection of the

letter that Senator Reed is using as a campaign document, but the text as made public in St. Louis seems to be authentic. It was the sort of letter that Mr. Wilson, in the early days of his first administration, used to write to unfriendly Indians on Capitol Hill to keep them from leaving the reservation."

"As to former President Wilson's present attitude toward the Senator from Missouri, there cannot be much room for doubt about the meaning of his letter to the Globe-Democrat."

"Perhaps Senator Reed would like to circulate this letter along with the 1913 letter. They belong together."

"Quite aside from any question of Wilsonism or anti-Wilsonism, the former President's judgment of the Senator from Missouri is essentially sound. Mr. Reed, is a man of considerable ability, but he seems to be wholly destitute of political principles, or political character in any sense in which those qualities make for constructive public service. He is a keen, merciless critic, but he is interested only in tearing down what better men than himself have built. If the purpose of the American people were to create a maximum of enmity and suspicion and bad feeling in the world, Mr. Reed would be a satisfactory Senator, but he has no place in any other scheme of things."

During the past eight years the number of women physicians in Germany has more than doubled.

The census of 1920 shows that there were 7748 Chinese women in the United States at the time of the taking of the census.

### Learning From Ford

Every business man, from the proprietor of a cross-roads store to the industrial magnate, can learn something from Henry Ford, because Ford's success is the greatest in history.

Ford makes automobiles and sells them cheaper than anybody else. He makes and sells as many several times over as all the other automobile makers in the world. Doubtless Ford could easily convince himself that his automobiles are worth much more than he asks for them. The result would be failure through the greatest pitfall of modern business.

But that isn't the Ford psychology. Ford says he always set his prices at what people could afford to pay for his automobiles, and they were always far below what it cost him to make them when he set the prices. He was forced to cut costs to meet the prices he had set. The result is the most efficient industry ever conceived by man and a fortune for Ford of hundreds of millions.

For the young man who, peeved because his employer does not "recognize his ability", does not make a supreme effort to thoroughly master his job first, and collect afterward, there is also a lesson in this.

The Russell-Bradley Missionary Society met with Miss Eva Hess Friday evening, April 14. Members present were: Mrs. S. Harper, Mrs. J. V. Vaughn, Mrs. Robert Law, Mrs. Frank Van Horne, Mrs. T. B. Mather, Mrs. J. B. Drummond, Mrs. Roy Johnson, Mrs. Lacy Allard, Mrs. J. M. Pitman, Miss Florence Baker, Miss Myra Tanner, Miss Burnice Tanner. Visitors: Mrs. J. A. Hess and Mrs. J. Millem. Next meeting will be May 12th at the home of Mrs. Roy Johnson. All members are urged to come.

## "SOUTHERN CINDERELLA" TO BE HERE APRIL 27th

The Skeston band has made arrangement with the producers of "Southern Cinderella" to have the play staged here for the benefit of the local band.

This play is a three act comedy, is staged by a cast of seven beautiful girls, every one of which is an artist in the particular part they are playing.

The press comment on this play is unanimous in saying that it is one of the most entertaining comedies that has ever been presented to the public.

The old nigger mamey, who has been married so many times that it is becoming a second nature with her, furnishes the comedy that keeps the audience in a roar of laughter from the rise of the curtain until the climax is reached in the last scene. Tickets will be on sale Monday, at The Bijou. Get your tickets early.

## SLAYER SUSPECT OUT ON BOND

Bloomfield, Mo., April 19.—James Cooper, who has been in jail here since early in February, charged with the murder of Clarence Cooper, his nephew, was released yesterday on \$10,000 bond by Judge E. P. Dorris. The killing resulted from a feud in the Cooper family. Clarence Cooper was accused of killing Edgar Cooper and William Cooper, his cousin and uncle, respectively, last fall. Clarence was tried in December and the jury disagreed and he was released on bond. Pending another trial he is said to have been killed by James Cooper. Clarence had come to Bloomfield one day early in February to consult with his attorney relative to having the body of Edgar exhumed for examination as to the number of bullets in his body. James Cooper and wife had been in Bloomfield the same day. Clarence took a train to go home, and after leaving the train is said to have been overtaken on the road by James Cooper and his wife, and was shot in the back of the head with a shot gun. James Cooper said he shot after Clarence reached for his pocket. No revolver was found on Clarence when his body was found. Mrs. Clara Cooper, wife of James Cooper, was released on \$5000 bond soon after the shooting. The case will be tried by Judge Dorris June 19.

### What Do Senators Eat.

So habituated had become some of the Republican Senators to finding fault with President Wilson that they cannot refrain now even from scrutinizing the public affairs of eminent officials selected from their own party. Here is Senator Norris of Nebraska not hesitating at viewing with alarm Chief Justice Taft's "dining out". In his prying about he claims to have found that the chief justice dines with the "idle rich", and he goes on to say: "Any man who puts his legs under the tables of the idle rich every night is in no shape to dispense justice equitably the next day."

Most people, who themselves like to eat as they see fit, will scarcely share in the senator's anxiety as to Mr. Taft, recognizing that the latter has been dining out for years and with no disturbance to the body politic on that account.

If the senator must investigate what, how and where Washington officialdom eats, let him confine himself to his own branch; to-wit, the membership of the United States Senate. The country might be interested to know, for instance, what the Senate majority had been eating just before it arrived at its verdict in the Newberry case, denouncing the act as a menace to the republic, but seating and seeking to whitewash the beneficiary.

### 666 cures Billious Fever.

The Eastern Star Chapter will have initiation services in the Odd Fellows Hall Thursday evening, April 27. The Chapters from New Madrid and Morehouse have been invited.

Several friends of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. L. Matthews surprised them Tuesday evening. A very enjoyable time was had by those present. Bridge was the entertainment for the evening.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Howard Steele motored to Catron Wednesday.

Mrs. Tom Brooks is very sick at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sartz motored to Skeston on business, Monday.

B. L. La Cour motored to Skeston Sunday to attend the Catholic church.

Albert Deane and John Rauh went to Portageville Thursday on business.

Mrs. O. Harper and Miss Bertha Atchley were Skeston visitors Monday.

J. W. Emory and son Billie motored to East Prairie Wednesday on business.

Judge B. F. Swartz and G. F. Deane motored to Catron Wednesday on business.

Mrs. Luke French visited her daughter, Mrs. Newell Arnold, in Skeston Monday.

Mrs. James Midgett and Mrs. W. O. Vinson of Kewanee were Matthews visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan King of Eldorado, Ill., arrived in Matthews Wednesday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. King.

Dr. L. O. Rodes was called down from Skeston Wednesday to see Mrs. G. D. Steele, who is very ill with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Carroll motored to New Madrid Friday of last week and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Riley.

Mrs. Loy Roberts and Miss Vera Roberts left Tuesday for Cape Girardeau, where they will enter the normal for the summer term.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brothers and little son, Kenneth, Mrs. O. V. Denbo, sisters, Misses Cecil and Hazel Burch, attended Catholic church in Skeston, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Mainord and daughter, Miss Madge, and Master Granville, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Singleton, motored to Skeston Monday evening to attend the street carnival.

The following teachers have been employed in this district to teach for the next term: Matthews, Loy Roberts, 7th and 8th grades; Mrs. Cordie McAdoo, 5th and 6th; Miss Alice Deane, 3rd and 4th; Mrs. W. A. Singleton, 1st and 2nd; Canoy school, Mrs. Julia Stoker; Crow school, Mrs. Irene Buckles; Ogden school, Miss Vera Roberts. No principal has yet been employed at Matthews to take Mr. Yates' place. Also no teachers have been employed for Noxall, Werner and Pharris Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Q. Brown and babe of Charleston were Skeston visitors Thursday.

The Frisco trains are going north as far as the old freight depot in Cape Girardeau.

Synchronizing the Fordney tariff and ship subsidy is another problem for the president to work out on the golf course. What will the ships carry save ballast?

Vitagraph studios at Hollywood, Cal., became a small city during the filming of the big special production, "Black Beauty", which will be shown at Malone Theatre April 28. A blacksmith shop, school, hairdresser, harness maker, wheelwright, stables, dressmaker, carpenter, electrician, feed store and administration building were among the establishments made necessary by the magnitude of the production. A number of doctors and veterinary surgeons were in constant attendance during the production. A large force of clerks were constantly engaged keeping record of costumes, film, scenes taken, footage used, purchases made and equipment available. A score of location finders searched California for unusual spots and were busy until this film was nearly finished. Director David Smith worked early and late to get unusual effects. Some times the company worked during the night, from sunset until sunrise and then there would be a period of working from sunrise to sunset. With everything moving at record speed it required over four months to produce the big spectacle.

## WE HAVE IT

Sudan Grass, Millet Seed, Soy Beans, Seed Corn

Melon and Garden Seed, Poultry Mash and Feeds

Skeston Seed Company

## FIRST ANNUAL INTER HIGH SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Friday, April 28, 1 P. M., at Fair Ground

Cape Girardeau, Chaffee, Ilmo, East Prairie, Lilbourn, New Madrid, Poplar Bluff, Charleston and Skeston competing.

Track events—100, 220, 440 dashes. Half and mile runs, relay, low hurdles. Field events—Shot, Discus, Vault, Broad and High Jumps.

Admission, including seats, 50c.

EVERYBODY WILL ENJOY IT



# SIKESTON

## Wednesday MAY 3

### PATTERSON'S TRAINED WILD ANIMAL CIRCUS

**POSITIVELY and OBVIOUSLY  
THE EARTH'S GRANDEST EXHIBITION  
ITS NOVELTY, SPLENDOR AND MAGNITUDE  
NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED**

**A THRILL A SECOND**

**A Stupendous Galaxy of Artists and Trained Wild Beasts,  
Performing Incredible Feats in Three Rings,  
Stages and in Midair**



**Tons of Trained Acting Elephants**

**MAMMOTH MENAGERIE**

**Strange and Curious Trained Wild Animals from Every  
Corner of the Earth.**

**UNPARALLELED COLLECTION OF WILD BEASTS!**

**All the World's Unrivalled Equestrians, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Artists  
and Aerialists—Each a Star of International Fame.**

**39—Fun Making Clowns—39**

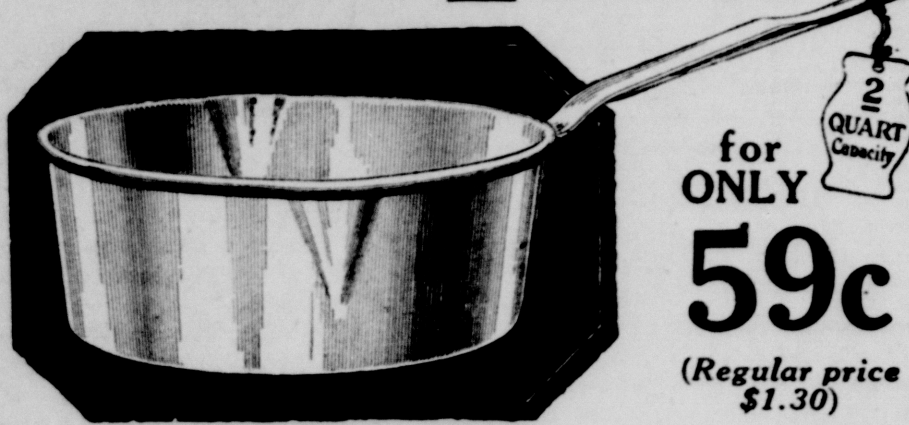
**300 People. 400 Horses and Ponies.**

**11 a. m.—GRAND FREE STREET PARADE—11 a. m.  
Two Performances Daily—2:00 and 8:00 p. m.**

## “Wear-Ever”

**TWO-QUART**

**Aluminum THICK SHEET Stew Pan**



**for ONLY 59c**  
(Regular price \$1.30)

Come to our store TODAY and get one of these genuine “Wear-Ever” TWO-QUART Stew Pans at the exceptionally low price of 59c. Try it on your stove and KNOW why it is that more than two million American housewives prefer “Wear-Ever” to all other kinds of aluminum utensils.

**Sikeston Hardware Company**  
“Everything in Hardware and Harness”

## Take Dinner With Roll Sunday

**SPECIAL**

Baked Chicken with Dressing Celery Branches  
Hashed Brown Potatoes Creamed Asparagus  
Green Onions Sliced Tomatoes Head Lettuce  
Combination Pudding

**DINNER DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN TOWN**

Misses Irene Cox and Helen Kready returned to Lindenwood Tuesday.

Misses Mary Ethel Prow's and Francoise Black's Sunday School classes enjoyed an Easter egg hunt at the home of Mrs. Frank Smith's Sunday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Kendall went to St. Louis, Wednesday.

Col. Hancock of the H. P. C. Oil Co., returned from Houston, Texas, Tuesday morning. He reports an immense rainfall throughout that part of Texas.

Lutheran services at the City Hall Sunday morning at 10:00 o'clock.

Mrs. Joe Brusher of Caruthersville is enjoying a visit with homefolks.

Misses Melvin and Mildred Bowman returned to Lindenwood Wednesday.

Miss Myra Tanner and Miss Susie Hay were visitors to the Cape Saturday.

Mrs. Ned Matthews had some little folks in for an Easter egg hunt Saturday afternoon.

Murray Quinn Tanner had several young folks in for an egg hunt Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. X. Caveno and daughter, Miss Ellenor, of Canalou, were shoppers in Sikeston, Wednesday.

Mrs. W. C. Bowman went to Cape Girardeau Saturday to attend the funeral of a nephew.

Miss Geneva Norrid, who is employed in Blytheville, Ark., was at home for the Easter holidays.

Train service to Cape Girardeau was discontinued Wednesday afternoon on account of the high water.

Miss Myra Tanner was enrolled in the spring term at the Teachers' College at the Cape, Tuesday.

L. B. Houck has sold his fine home in Cape Girardeau and will go to California, where he will reside.

Ladies you can get your long coats, large, cleaned and pressed for \$1.50 at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

Mrs. R. A. Moll and children, Mrs. J. N. Sheppard and Mrs. John Moll spent Tuesday in Morehouse with relatives and friends.

Ladies you can get your skirt (plain) cleaned and pressed for 50c at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

About fifty-five couples enjoyed a dance at the City Hall Monday evening. The Cook Orchestra furnished music for the occasion.

The sun shines for a day and a half; arrangements are made to start the plows the next day after noon and then it rains some more.

Harry Litztenfelter, Secretary of the Pemiscot County Fair, was a Sikeston visitor Wednesday and honored The Standard with a social visit.

Mrs. “Weedie” Lusk of this place left for St. Louis Sunday morning to witness the marriage of Earl Lusk, which will take place Tuesday evening, the 18th of this month.—Charleston Index.

Three more telegraph students were placed by the Chillicothe Business College with the Western Union last week while another was given a \$150 per month telegraph job with the Sinclair Pipe Line Co.

Miss Margaret Harris, of Sikeston, will receive the degree of B. S. at the graduating exercises at the Missouri State University at Columbia. Miss Lillian E. Thomas of Scott County will receive the degree of A. B.

Miss Martha Howlette of Charleston, who is attending school at Cape Girardeau, was in Sikeston Tuesday forenoon for a short visit with her aunt, Mrs. Moore Greer. Miss Helen Marshall accompanied her.

The Northwest Missouri Club won the big annual State Club Track Meet at the Chillicothe Business College last Thursday and now Coach Neel is busy organizing the College Track Team preparatory to the State Meet.

Mrs. Nora Mallotte, who recently came to Sikeston from Poplar Bluff and purchased The Arcade has changed the name to The Gem, has painted and rearranged the interior and now has one of the most inviting soft drink and confectionery stands to be found anywhere.

The Odd Fellows of Sikeston and the Rebekahs will attend the preaching service at the Christian Church Sunday morning, where a special service will be held. All members of these orders are asked to meet at the Odd Fellows Hall at 10 o'clock and march to the church in a body.

The Standard is in receipt of a letter from N. A. Johnson of Littleton, Colo., renewing his subscription to The Standard and wishing to be remembered to his many friends in Sikeston. He reports that Mrs. Johnson has entirely recovered her health for which their friends will be glad to hear.

J. W. Winchester, who was taken to the St. Louis Baptist Sanitarium Saturday of last week, was operated on for the carbuncle Sunday and his condition has improved. His many friends sincerely hope that the severe condition of the stomach will soon improve.

The Woman's Club of Sikeston will have their regular meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Tuesday afternoon, April 25, at 2:30. The election of officers will be in order. Mrs. E. L. Cunningham will have charge of a program on Legislation. Every Club member is urged to attend.

### As In Rome 2,000 Years Ago.

It is pretty well agreed among teachers that education should not be a mere collecting of facts, however interesting these may be; the end to be achieved should rather be a working over of these facts into ideas and opinions.

The important thing for mental development apparently is to get hold of some sort of fact or a group of related ones, and by turning them over and over to find if they do not point to some vital conclusion. It does not seem to matter very much what the fact is; the most insignificant fact may produce a man-size idea if it is worked over in the right way, just as the tiniest seed may be made to produce an over-sized elm tree if treated in the right way.

Of course, if such facts are chosen with some regard to their significance and their possibility of development, they will be all the more illuminating. Indeed, one well-chosen fact may thus become a sort of spotlight in which many other strange facts and ideas stand revealed.

Take the fact, for instance, that the world has today no better method for the adjustment of labor disputes than were employed in Rome nearly 2,000 years ago. Here is a simple statement of a fact which no one will deny. It is true beyond a doubt that in most of these industrial disputes is resorted either on one side or the other to the laying down of the tools, or to shutting out of factory or mine the men who work there. In the end it amounts to a more or less subdued struggle as to which side can hold out the longest.

In the meantime the great public pays the penalty. Such a conflict may make it impossible for thousands to get coal, or milk, or transportation, and dire results may follow the cessation of work just as it may have done centuries ago if men took it into their heads to wage this kind of conflict.

Now in practically every other line of endeavor man has so far outdistanced Roman civilization that there is no comparison between the two. In every endeavor and in every field of industry man can point with just pride to his progress. Motor cars and phonographs, linotype machines and railroad trains, submarines and airplanes, and now the radiophone—these are but a small portion of the fruits of man's ingenuity in his conquest over nature. It is folly to say today that there is a limit to human ability.

But the machinery for adjusting such disputes as may arise from time to time between employer and employee is still pathetically primitive. The country stands by in helpless dismay, unable to start the wheels which have ceased to turn, and grateful in the end if the total loss and injury do not exceed the predictions of the gloomiest pessimist.

If education means the leading of the mind from darkness to light, here, it seems, is something on which educated persons might shed a little light.

### New York, Largest City.

Unless London demands a recount, the New York City census committee will continue to claim that, according to its statistics, the British metropolis is now second city in the world in point of population. According to the statistics, New York had a population of 7,820,670 January 1, 1920, while June 19, 1921, London had only 7,475,168, leaving New York the leader by 344,508.

These figures do not apply to either London proper or New York proper, but to what is dominated the metropolitan area of both. But since London's population, upon which British supremacy is claimed, is found within the metropolitan area, extending 19 miles in a radius of which Charing Cross is the center, New York's population is claimed for an area of similar extent, with New York City Hall as the center.

It is only the population in what the New York committee calls London's outer ring, comprising suburban areas along with urban areas, that gives the British capital a fighting chance for the honor of leading the world's great cities. If New York's statistics cannot be impeached, there seems nothing for London to do but gracefully submit, perhaps with the comment that since America has taken the world's gold it might as well have the largest city to go with it.

The Scott County Milling Co. have the foundation in for a new feed mill and the building will be rushed to a rapid finish. The capacity of this will be 8 car loads of ground alfalfa and pea hay per day. To keep this feed mill going will necessitate the seeding of a larger acreage to alfalfa and peas than ever before and unless the farmers do their part in furnishing the hay, this unit of the Scott County Milling Co. will not justify the outlay of money.

### The Farming Situation Today.

Missouri's 1922 growing winter wheat condition on 3,219,000 acres is 88 per cent normal, indicating 37,628,000 bushels, according to E. A. Logan and Jewell Mayes of the Federal State Crop Reporting Service.

Missouri wheat has come out of March in good shape, and looks well. The condition is eight points above a month ago, one point above last December, today forecasting 12 bushels per acre at harvest.

Oats seeding on April 1st was in the state only 30 per cent completed against 94 per cent last April. The 1922 oat acreage is as yet small, as low as 10 per cent in some counties, and unless rains stop and conditions become favorable within the next few days the acreage will be very, very light.

Spring plowing is only 25 per cent completed, comparing to 45 per cent last April. Work progresses very slowly. Spring work is 20 days behind the ordinary year.

Missouri farm labor supply is 18 per cent above present demand. Farmers are hiring as little as possible, doing most of their own work.

Brood sows are 14 per cent greater in number, comprising 19 per cent of present hog stock against 17 per cent last year.

Losses of spring pigs are heavy, running as high as 40 per cent and 60 per cent in some herds. Litters are small, and many pigs farrowing dead. The 1922 pig crop will not be nearly so large as expected, and too liberal corn feeding without balanced rations is one cause.

Missouri fruit prospects are excellent. No serious winter killing up to April time. Strawberries promise fine crop. Apples are 94 per cent and peaches 95 per cent. Unless later freezes and rainfall at blooming prevent fertilization, the 1922 fruit crop should be better than for years.

Pasture rents for cows average \$1.50 per month against \$1.75 in 1921; two-year-old steers, \$1.40 against \$1.65. Live stock on rented pastures graze, on an average, six months.

Gardens are late, and few potatoes planted. Country roads are muddy. Early sown clover is good. Plowed fields are badly washed. Small rivers and creeks overflowed every few days during March and early April. The delayed spring work means buy times for all good farmers.

### PATTERSON'S TRAINED WILD ANIMAL CIRCUS

No matter what engagements you may have made for Wednesday, May 3, the day and date that “Patterson's Trained Wild Animal Circus” will exhibit in Sikeston, break them now. Even if you cannot attend the afternoon or evening performance you cannot afford to miss viewing the gorgeous street parade at 10:00 a. m. and the thrilling Free out of doors exhibition to be given immediately afterwards on the show grounds and again at 6:30 p. m. If necessary miss the former. But not the latter, which will prove the biggest surprise treat of the year.

Miss Hazel Stubbs has returned to her duties in St. Louis, after a visit with homefolks.

Dr. A. L. Stepp was operated on Wednesday and reports are that he stood the operation well.

Mrs. Anderson of Commerce, who has been visiting her son, Ralph, returned to her home, Sunday.

Miss Marguerite Hinkle and Miss Vivian Jackson were week-end guests of Miss Evelyn Tinkhoff of Oran.

FOR RENT—A modern home, five rooms and bath with hardwood floors and heat, on Lake St. Apply to Mrs. Jennie Sells, 206 Shelby, tf.

Prof. Roy V. Ellis, Mrs. Veith and Miss Isabelle Hess visited Ilmo and acted as judges in a declamatory contest between Ilmo and Farnfield. A young girl from Ilmo won.

The mistakes that the average schoolboy makes in his essays are diverting. The funniest one that has appeared in a long time, and one which displays a deal of political acumen (unconscious, perhaps) on the part of the young student, appears in the April issue of “Paradise of the Pacific”, a little-known but charming magazine published in Honolulu, Hawaii. In answering a question this young man wrote: “Lloyd George is the Prime Mixture of England.”—Christian Science Monitor.

The man with the hoe is a conspicuous person these days.

The public would show more interest in a coal strike that began in the fall.

The height of the unnecessary is for the soviet leaders of Russia to admit failure.

Even Congress can hardly expect to attract much attention with the baseball season under way.

Civil service is a failure when the beneficiaries settle down with their heels on the desk.

## This Week's Specials at the Real Grocery



- Sugar, 16 pounds -----\$1.00
- White House Coffee, 3 lb. can--\$1.29
- White House Coffee, 1 lb. can----43c
- No. 3 Tomatoes, can ----18c, 2 for 35c
- Chum Salmon-----13c, 2 for 25c
- Laundry Soap, bar-----4c, 7 bars 25c
- Sweetheart toilet soap -----5c
- Rose bath toilet soap-----5c
- Merry War Lye -----11c
- Post Toasties -----10c, 3 for 25c



- Kellogg's Corn Flakes---10c, 3 for 25c
- Crispo Crispy Crackers--8c, 2 for 15c
- Pure Ribbon Cane Syrup,  
5 lb. pail -----45c
- Star and Horseshoe Tobacco,  
per cut -----10c
- per pound -----70c



**Sweet Potato, Tomato and Cabbage Plants Fresh Every Day**

**Farmers Supply Co.**  
Phones 271-272



## LOCAL AND PERSONAL FROM NEW MADRID

### Commitment

State of Missouri, County of New Madrid, ss:

To the Jailer of New Madrid County—Greeting:

Whereas on the 18th day of April, 1922, the Judges of the New Madrid County Court, namely, Hon. X. Caveno, B. F. Swartz, and W. W. Largent, one Louis Hacker was brought by authority of a certain writ of Habeas Corpus, to inquire into the restraint of said Louis Hacker by the Sheriff of said County.

And whereas said Louis Hacker, upon a hearing of said matter on said 18th day of April, 1922, appeared to be so held in custody by reason of a certain commitment of C. M. Shellenberger, Justice of the Peace of said County, charging said Louis Hacker, with murder in the first degree, and whereas upon hearing the evidence produced in the matter as law directs, a judgment is returned on the return of the Sheriff of New Madrid County made to said Writ of Habeas Corpus, and it adjudged and is the judgment of the said Judges of said Court, that said Louis Hacker is not illegally held, but that under the evidence the proof is evident and that said Louis Hacker shall be returned to the custody of Ambrose Kerr Sheriff and Jailer of New Madrid County, Missouri, to be by him kept without bail.

Now therefore you are hereby commanded to take the body of said Louis Hacker and him safely keep, to answer any charge against him in the Circuit Court of New Madrid County, State aforesaid, and until discharged by due process of law.

Given under our hands and seals of our court this 18th day of April, 1922.

Xenophon Caveno.

W. W. Largent.

B. F. Swartz.

There appearing that the Sheriff of this County, as Jailer of same has several prisoners confined in the county jail who have been convicted of crimes of misdemeanors, and have been sentenced by competent courts to said jail to serve out their respective fine and costs and terms of jail sentences, it is therefore hereby ordered as per authority of section No. 3767 and other existing sections of Rev. Statutes of Mo. for year 1919, that the sheriff of this county do cause all such prisoners so held by him as convicted prisoners to be put to work on jail and Court House and buildings and have them perform labor and work during the reasonable hours of day, under reasonable conditions and to keep close guard over same.

W. L. Hastings appointed Overseer Rd. Dist. No. 21.

A district meeting of five counties was held in New Madrid at the Court House, W. L. Boland, President, Missouri Farm Bureau Federation addressed the meeting. The counties were represented as follows: W. E. Ford and Alex. Tanner, Scott County; R. Q. Brown and Thad Snow, Mississippi County; R. D. Walker, Butler County; Miss Catherine Brandt, of Kennett, Dunklin County. New Madrid County's Executive Committee were present as follows: A. J. Renner, Wm. Dawson, Jr., L. C. Phillips, T. A. Penman, Judge Caveno, Elton Truffer, Van Reed and H. C. Hensley, Assistant County Agent also attended the meeting.

Arthur Shy spent Easter with friends in St. Louis.

C. F. Branton of Skeston spent several hours in our city Sunday.

Joe Strub of Skeston spent several hours in New Madrid Thursday.

H. D. Rodgers of Benton was a business visitor in New Madrid Friday.

F. E. Smith of Clarkton was in New Madrid Tuesday and visited relatives.

Judge W. L. Stacy of Skeston was a business visitor in New Madrid Tuesday.

Miss Catherine Brandt of Kennett attended a District Meeting of the Farm Bureau.

Daniel Griffin of Chicago arrived this past week on a visit to his uncle, Daniel Comfort.

Attorney E. F. Sharp of Marston as in New Madrid Tuesday looking after legal transactions.

Val Mitchell of Malden was a Sunday visitor of his mother, Mrs. Jennie Mitchell and sister, Mrs. H. G. Sharp and family.

Miss Inez Allison of Potosi, Mo., was a week-end guest at the Presbyterian Manse, visiting her sister, Miss Helen Gould Allison.

George Buesching of Memphis arrived Thursday on a several days visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Buesching of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hensley of Kirkwood, spent Easter with Mrs.

Hensley's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Mathewson of this city.

Mrs. Hunter Broughton arrived home Thursday from a visit to her daughters, Misses Nadine and Ella Hunter, who are attending school in St. Louis.

Rev. Marvin L. Eaves, Presbyterian minister, left Sunday night for Moultrie, Ga., where he expects to attend a meeting of the Southwest Georgia Presbytery.

J. D. Adams, Jr., and Dr. T. S. Hollenbeck, of Portageville were in New Madrid Monday transacting business. They were accompanied by J. H. Pennock, Editor of the Parma Press.

A banquet was given in the basement of the Court House last Friday night by the Blues and Reds, who were contestants in the Methodist Sunday School, which closed two weeks ago with each side having the same number of pupils and it was decided that members of both sides bring boxes of eats and a general good time was had.

### WAR MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED FOR BUILDING HARD ROADS

A steady supply of surplus war material suitable for highway construction is being distributed to the States by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, which acts as a clearing house. A force of about 275 persons is kept in the field taking inventories and preparing material for shipment.

Lists of material available are sent to each State highway department, and a period of 30 days allowed for the submission of requisitions. The material is allotted to the States on the same basis as monetary Federal aid for road construction, a value being placed on each item and a record kept of the total value received by each State. Up to February 1 of this year the value of the material thus distributed amounted to \$126,000,000, of which \$90,000,000 represented the value of motor vehicles and parts.

Recently an inventory was taken of about \$40,000,000 worth of material at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., part of which will be retained by the War Department and the remainder, suitable for road work, soon will be available for distribution. The work is being rushed, so that the material may be used for road work early in the season and the camp cleaned up by August 1.

Other surplus war materials recently received for distribution and located at Schenectady, N. Y.; Watertown, Mass.; and Dover, N. J., include 200 carloads of brick, about half of which is suitable for highway paving; 5,000,000 pounds of nails, 1,000,000 pounds of staples, 1,000,000 square feet of concrete reinforcing mesh, 200,000 monkey wrenches, and 133 carloads of picks and pick handles.

Ladies you can get your skirt (fancy) cleaned and pressed for 75c.—Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

A Chicago man has started a movement to get men back to suspenders, but he seems to have overlooked the possibilities of knee breeches and lace collars.

## NEW MADRID COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS

### Seed Sweet Potato Treating Demonstration

A demonstration showing the method of treating seed sweet potatoes for black rot and other diseases was given at the farm of J. W. Collins near Lilbourn on Friday, the 21st. The treatment consists of soaking the potatoes in a solution of corrosive sublimate for 10 to 12 minutes. Approximately one ounce of corrosive sublimate was used to 10 gallons of water.

Treatment of seed for such diseases as black rot of sweet potatoes, and stinking smut of wheat are some of the diseases that the County Farm Bureau is showing practical methods to control.

In addition to the farmers present at this demonstration Superintendent Irby of the Lilbourn High School and the Freshman agricultural class attended.

### Live Stock Shipping Association Meetings

Two meetings will be held in the furtherance of live stock shipping associations next week. One meeting will be held at Portageville on the 27th, at 8 p. m. Another meeting will be held at Marston on the 28th at 8 p. m.

C. B. Denman, President of the Producers Live Stock Commission Association, National Stock Yards, Ill., will address both meetings.

Live Stock Shipping Association problems will be discussed at these meetings. Every farmer who is interested in the marketing his live stock in the most practical manner should be present at these meetings. Mr. Denman is a practical farmer and has been active in the St. Francois County Farm Bureau and in the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation.

### MISSOURI SHOE MEN APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN

Washington, April 17.—Missouri Congressmen, especially those with shoe factories in their district, were flooded today with telegrams from bankers and business men, as well as working men concerned in the industry, urging them to insist upon free hides in the tariff bill, which is now before the Senate. The House Ways and Means Committee placed an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent on hides, but after a big fight in the House it was stricken out. The St. Louis Congressmen and others from Missouri, assisted in this fight.

The language of the Senate bill reads: "Hides of cattle, of the bovine species, raw or uncurd, or green or pickled, 2 cent per pound; dried, 4 cents per pound."

Rub-My-Tism for Rheumatism.

Ladies you can get your suit (plain) cleaned and pressed for \$1.25 at Pitman's Tailor Shop, phone 127.

It looks as though the baseball season may have to go it alone this summer, the Stillman divorce case having been moved to Canada.

### DENVER EXPERIENCES HEAVIEST SNOW OF YEAR

Denver, Colo., April 17.—Denver is experiencing the heaviest snowfall of the year. Starting late Saturday night, approximately 9 inches have fallen, with a precipitation of 1.34 inches. The storm, according to the Weather Bureau, is local.

Early reports to the Weather Bureau stated that a light snow was falling in Southeastern Idaho and parts of Wyoming, although storm conditions had cleared up over Montana and the Dakotas.

Denver likewise had the coldest temperature of any eastern slope city today, the thermometer registering 24 degrees above zero this morning. At Cheyenne it was 20 above zero this morning and at Goodland, Kan., 23 above zero.

A thunderstorm of some severity struck Goodland, Kan., today accompanied by a north wind, with a velocity of thirty-four miles an hour.

Most of the uncivil talk about the civil service appears to be justified.

Science still has its work cut out for it. Nobody as yet has brought out a squirtless grapefruit.

The young man who goes crazy over a girl rarely has the requisite amount of brains to make a good husband.

If a lot of men would tell the truth, they would admit that they have had that tired feeling that comes with spring for a year.

## COLLEGE 'MAY' MEET PROMISES TO BE BIG

More than 25 Southeast Missouri schools have formally signed up for the annual high school track and field meet, which will be held here under the auspices of the Teachers College on May 6. More schools are expected to enter.

A number of promising athletes will be here this spring and interest in the meet is strong. A number of schools think they have a chance to capture the honors. Some schools that were in the high rank last season have lost some of their stars, but expect to develop others. It was largely through the work of Ziegler that Poplar Bluff won last spring, but he will not be with them at the forthcoming meet. Cape Girardeau won second place last spring, but will be handicapped somewhat this year, owing to the fact that "Pete" Koch, champion sprinter, is out owing to an injury received sometime ago. Koch is now able to walk.—Cape Sun.

666 cures Malarial Fever.

If James M. Cox is a political corpse, as his enemies say, indications are that the corpse will delay the interment somewhat.

Margot probably would make a much better impression back home, too, if she would let her American money do the talking.

### PRECAUTION WILL PROTECT LEATHER GOODS FROM MOLD

Preparations to prevent the growth of mildew on leather are not usually to be recommended, says the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture because only highly poisonous materials are effective and they are dangerous. Leather articles, such as harness, shoes, suitcases and bookbindings, are almost certain to mildew if kept in a warm, damp, and dark place. This means that particular care should be taken of leather articles during the spring and summer. Mold will not seriously damage leather unless it remains too long, but it will change the color and in that way do considerable damage to some article.

The simplest way to keep leather from mildewing is to keep it in a well-ventilated, dry, well-lighted place, preferably one exposed to sunlight, a cheap and effective disinfectant. Molds make little growth in sunshine. When mildew has developed it should be wiped off with a damp cloth or washed off with soap and warm water, and the leather oiled lightly with castor or neat's-foot oil and well dried afterwards. These simple methods for preventing and removing mold are satisfactory and safe.

A sewing circle has sewed up many a reputation.

Civil service should not be at any political party's service.

## TORNADOS AND FLOODS IN SEVERAL STATES

Chicago, April 18.—Fifty killed and hundreds injured, was the toll of cyclones that swept the middle west.

Tornadoes cut a path of destruction through the flood stricken Mississippi Valley, Indiana and Illinois were the hardest hit.

Property losses will reach several million dollars, according to reports coming through the badly crippled wire service.

High winds accompanied by clouds bursts raged through an area extending from Nebraska to Ohio and from the southern end of lake Michigan to northeastern Arkansas.

Telephone and telegraph wires were hurled together in hopeless tangle. Miles of hard roads and railroads were destroyed. Farm buildings, homes and railroad stations were carried away in the path of the tornado.

The series of twisters originated in Northeastern Arkansas. More than 20 were killed in Illinois, two in Warsaw, Mo., and a score or more in Indiana, according to reports thus far received.

Uncle Sam, however, is in wireless communication with Genoa.

Mr. Bryan disagrees with Darwin's monkey theory, and there are those who have disagreed with Mr. Bryan's donkey theory.

# A ONE DAY SALE

## QUALITY BRAND ALUMINUM WARE

### EVERY PIECE GUARANTEED FOR 20 YEARS

#### SALE STARTS EXACTLY AT 10 a. m. SATURDAY

## PRICES LOWER THAN 1914

**1¢ Each**  
REGULAR 10¢ TO 25¢  
VALUES

# 49¢ Each

REGULAR 60¢ TO \$1.25  
VALUES

**99¢ Each**  
REGULAR \$1.50 TO \$4.00  
VALUES

## GIVE US A CALL!

We now have the very latest and the very best improvements in our shop. Our market makes meat buying a real pleasure.

You Get Better Meats, Cleaner Meats and Quicker Service at

## Sellards Meat Market

Phone 48

### Trade Your Old Machinery For New!

I have the agency for the Keck-Gonnerman threshing machinery and if any one is interested in buying new machinery will take your old machinery in on trade. Also have second hand machinery for sale. Terms reasonable. Expect in a short time to have a full line of parts at my house in east part of town.

W. C. BOARDMAN  
SKESTON, MO.

HOUSEKEEPERS! A remarkable opportunity confronts you. Probably never again will it be possible to offer such values.

NO TELEPHONE ORDERS  
NO C. D.'S

NO DELIVERIES  
NO PIECES RESERVED

YOU MUST COME EARLY FIRST COME FIRST SERVED

## Farmers Supply Company

IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT



## PUBLIC SPEAKING

### Southeast Missouri Campaign Opening

HON. BRECKENRIDGE LONG

will address the public at

POPLAR BLUFF  
FRATERNAL OPERA HOUSE

Thursdry, April 27, 1922  
8:00 P. M.

Mr. Long is one of the outstanding figures in the Democracy of the nation being Assistant Secretary of State under President Wilson. He is one of the eminent platform men of the State and will speak on the great issues before the public.

He was the Senatorial candidate of the Democracy in 1920 and in that landslide polled the heaviest vote of any Democrat in Missouri. He is now a candidate for the Senatorial place now held by Senator James A. Reed and who is before the people asking to be returned to the Senate.

This marks the opening of the campaign in Southeast Missouri and you are invited to participate in this first great political gathering.

## NEW LOW PRICES ON

Genuine Edison Mazda  
Light Globes!

19 Watt to 50 Watt, 35c Each  
60 Watt, 40c Each

Other Sizes in Proportion. Now is the time to stock up on light globes.

Farmers Supply Co.  
Hardware Department

## Federal Farm Loans

Will cost you less in commissions, interest and worry.

The Federal Land Bank has advised that it is now in position to take care of a greater number of applications.

Call or write for booklet giving detailed information regarding these loans.

New Madrid County National  
Farm Loan Ass'n

Jesse M. Miles, Sec.-Treas. New Madrid, Mo.

## HOW THE BATTLE OF SHILOH WAS WON

Sixty years ago today, April 6, near a little country church in the southwestern corner of Tennessee, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of history; Austerlitz was not more sanguine, nor Marengo; compared with it for mere deadliness Solferino, Gravelotte, Sedan, Wagram and historic Blenheim were skirmishes. The trained troops of the world war faced death no more resolutely than did the soldiers of the North and South on the muddy fields of Shiloh, whose regiments of which, previous to the battle, had never been under fire, nor so much as handled a musket. Shiloh was not only the first great battle of the West in the Civil War, but it was the battle which brought the Union and the Confederacy to a realization of the magnitude of the struggle that confronted them. In the opinion of some military writers it broke in the back door of the South's defenses and made inevitable Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House three years later.

Shiloh came after Bull Run; the first line the Confederate army had attempted to establish from the mountains to the Mississippi had been broken by the battle of Mill Springs and the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. General Pope was engaged in opening the Mississippi, which General Leonidas Polk had closed at New Madrid. General Albert Sidney Johnston, commanding the army of the Mississippi, after the fall of Donelson achieved a successful retreat through Tennessee and concentrated his forces at Corinth, Miss. Corinth as the key to the Confederate hold in that part of the South; the center of important railroad communications. Marshes and muddy streams in its vicinity made it difficult of approach and strong and defensible. Major General Grant, commander of the army of the Tennessee, followed after the retreating Confederate armies and established himself on the Tennessee River at Pittsburg Landing, twenty miles from Corinth. Here he waited re-enforcements from the army of the Ohio, under Major General Buell. But Johnston, learning of the approach of Buell, and realizing the menace of the combined armies against him, determined to defeat or dislodge Grant before help arrived.

Accordingly the Confederate army under General Johnston, with General Beauregard second in command, moved northward from Corinth, Thursday, April 3, 1862, towards Shiloh, a little log meeting house near Pittsburg Landing, around which the forces of General Grant were encamped. By the afternoon of next day it was within striking distance of Pittsburg Landing, and it bivouaced that night with the intention of resuming the advance the next morning at 3 o'clock, and engaging Grant's army at daybreak. But torrential rains that night so flooded the streams and mired the roads that the start was delayed and the Confederates were not in battle position before evening. The attack was therefore postponed until the next day.

At daybreak the morning of Sunday, April 6, the southern army launched its sudden attack upon the Union forces which were not aware that Confederate troops were in the vicinity in force.

Therefore the sound of heavy firing the next morning from the direction of Pittsburg Landing was a surprise to Grant at Savannah; at first it was thought to be a skirmish but as the firing grew heavier, Grant, leaving his breakfast half eaten, boarded a small steamer he kept waiting on the river and passed up the Tennessee in the direction of Pittsburg. He stopped at Crump's Landing, some five miles north of Pittsburg, where was encamped General Lew Wallace with the 3d division of Grant's army. Grant ordered Wallace to get his men in marching order and to hold them in readiness to move at a moment's notice. He then continued to Pittsburg and on the battle field, here the struggle was raging about Shiloh church on the uplands above the river. It was then about 8 o'clock, and so furious was the assault upon his men that he immediately sent a courier to General Wallace commanding him to march at once to the battlefield, by the river road, which paralleled the Tennessee from Crump's Landing to Pittsburg.

Wallace should have been on the field of battle by noon, but did not arrive; the Confederate troops hammered Grant farther and farther back toward the river. Beauregard had told his men that they should sleep that night in the camp of the enemy and they did. He also had told them that he would water his horse in the Tennessee, but he did not. Sherman, holding the right wing of the Union army was swept back; Prentiss, on the left wing was surrounded and captured; but Sherman managed to cling to the road and the bridge by which they were expecting

help from Lew Wallace. Grant said afterward of an open field on this part of the line, over which repeated charges had been made, that it was "so covered with dead that it would have been possible to walk across the clearing in any direction, stepping on dead bodies, without a foot touching the ground". And still Lew Wallace did not arrive.

The fortunes of the day's fight had been entirely in favor of the Confederates. At 2:30 in the afternoon General Johnston, their leader, had been killed on the battle field and they had suffered thousands of other casualties, but they had inflicted a terrible punishment upon Grant's army. Prentiss, with the remnants of his division, had been taken prisoner and the whole Union line had been swept back to the river. Beauregard, who had assumed command upon the death of Johnston, only waited for daylight to complete his victory. The two armies that might lay on their arms, the living among the dead. A fire broke out in the underbrush on the battlefield and threatened to burn alive the wounded who had not been removed from the field. But a heavy rainstorm put out the fire and drenched the armies. Wet and cold and hungry the thousands waited for morning.

The sound of Sunday's fighting had been audible to the approaching army of the Ohio under the command of General Buell. By forced marches two divisions reached the Tennessee River opposite Pittsburg Landing by evening. Across the river the battle raged; in and about the landing under the shelf of the towering bluff were thousands of stragglers from Grant's army. Grant estimated the number at five thousand; other estimates were higher. They were green troops, stragglers and deserters, confused masses of men who had broken under the strain of battle and sought shelter at the river. Buell's divisions began to ferry across the river; all night long the boats piled back and forth, and by morning the two divisions were on the battle field, a third arrived later.

At dawn Grant with his troops re-enforced by Lew Wallace's men and by Buell's, took the offensive. Beauregard early discovered from the violence of Grant's daylight attack that Buell had come up with fresh troops during the night, and he knew therefore that there could be but one outcome to the battle which he had all but won on the day before. Yet he made a stubborn fight, mainly for the purpose of holding the road that ran by Shiloh church, by which alone he could conduct an orderly retreat. The fighting was on the same general nature as on the previous day, except that the advantage was now with the Union troops. Sherman was ordered to advance and recapture his camps. As these were about Shiloh church, and that was the point that Beauregard was most anxious to hold, the struggle there was intense and bloody.

About the same time, early in the afternoon, Grant and Beauregard did the same thing—each led a charge by two regiments that had lost their commanders. Beauregard's charge was not successful; Grant's was, and the two regiments that he launched with a cheer against the Confederate line broke it and began the rout. Beauregard posted a rear guard in a strong position, and withdrew his army, leaving his dead on the field. There was no serious attempt at pursuit, owing mainly to the heavy rain and the condition of the roads. The losses on both sides had been enormous for the number of troops involved. Although the casualty figures in this present day after a world war, seem insignificant, yet the Union casualties were 20 per cent of the troops engaged and the Confederate 26 per cent. A record for deadliness few battles in history can equal.

There was now nothing to prevent the Union army from going to the Gulf of Mexico, or—as it ultimately did—to the sea. It was only a question of time until the Union army, coming in from the rear, should cut off the supplies of the troops that held Richmond, and force the South's surrender. Those who are disposed to give history a romantic turn narrow it down to the death of General Johnston, declaring that, in his fall, the possibility of southern independence was lost, and if he had lived the result would have been reversed. But Grant disposes of the theory when he points out the fact that Johnston was killed while leading a forlorn hope and remarks that there is no history for anybody till the battle is ended. And the Battle of Shiloh was not ended until the close of the second day.—Kansas City Star.

666 quickly relieves a cold.

Ladies you can get your long coats, regular, cleaned and pressed for \$1.25 at Pitman's Tailor Shop. Phone 127.

The United States Senate is against the distribution of free seeds, but a little thing like that is not expected to prevent that body from passing the appropriation.

## NEGRO POPULATION OF MISSOURI GROWS

Jefferson City, Mo., April 17.—Missouri's negro population increased from 157,452 in 1910 to 178,241 in 1920, or 13.2 per cent, compared with an increase in the white population during the same period of from 3,134,932 to 3,225,044, or 2.9 per cent, according to tabulations made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in this city, based upon returns of the federal census of the two enumerations.

More than one-fifth of the white population of the state in 1920 was of foreign birth or of foreign parentage, the per centage being figured at 21.3 per cent. There were 186,026 foreign-born whites, 300,064 native whites who had foreign-born parents and 202,018 who had one foreign-born parent, the other being native. The remainder of the white population, numbering 2,536,936, were Americans born of native American parents. They constituted 78.7 per cent, or a little more than three-quarters, of the total white population and 74.5 per cent of the total population of the state.

In addition to the whites and the negroes, the total population of the state then included 171 Indians, 412 Chinese, 136 Japanese, 38 Filipinos, 15 Hindus and four Koreans, this total number of non-whites aggregating 77, which added to the negro population of 178,241 gave Missouri 179,011 colored inhabitants.

In most counties in the state the percentage of negroes decreased in 1920 from that in 1910, Jackson county, chiefly because it includes Kansas City, heads the list of counties with large negro populations, it being credited in 1920 with having 31,869 negro men women and children. Of this number 30,719 properly belong to Kansas City and when this total is subtracted it reveals that in Jackson County proper there are only 1150 negroes.

St. Louis County, which is separated from the City of St. Louis had 4729 negroes in 1920. The City of St. Louis at that time had 69,854 negroes, not including those credited to the county.

Besides Jackson and St. Louis counties, other Missouri counties which had an excess of 2000 negroes in 1920, with the number each had, were, Buchanan, including St. Joseph, 4325; Boone, including Columbia, 3471; Callaway, including Fulton, 3230; Cole, including Jefferson City, 2151; Cooper, including Booneville, 2404; Green, including Springfield, 2261; Howard, including Glasgo and Fayette, 2166; Lafayette, including Lexington, 2383; Marion, including Hannibal, 2410; Pemiscot, including Caruthersville, 3865; Pettis, including Sedalia, 2748; Pike, including Louisiana, 2606; and Saline, including Marshall, 3126.

## FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES IN CROPS NEAR FAIRBANKS

An Alaskan cooperative association, known as the Tanana Valley Agricultural Association, has recently been formed to aid in the development of agriculture in the region near Fairbanks. This district is about 500 miles from the coast, and is the northern terminus of the Government railroad. One of the five Alaskan experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture is located near Fairbanks.

The Department has received data from the Tanana Valley Association showing the acreages and yield for this region in 1921. The estimated value of the products is placed at \$192,000. This was from 1,499 acres under crops. In addition, 141 acres newly cleared and 180 acres left fallow during the summer. The new flour mill at Fairbanks is now producing white, whole wheat, and Graham flour to its capacity of 25 barrels a day, and has been doing so since it began operating in December last.

The acreage is divided among vegetables, small grain, and hay. One hundred acres were planted to vegetables, and 500 tons were produced. One thousand and six tons of oat hay were obtained from 1,036 acres. From 152 acres of potatoes, 9,725 bushels were produced. Only 28 acres, or 1,270 bushels of oats and barley, were grown, but 3,516 bushels of wheat, mostly Siberian No. 1, were grown on 183 acres. This variety of wheat was originated by the Alaska experiment stations and has been giving good results.

## Public Notice

I will not be liable for any debts contracted by Edward W. Reder, nor will pay any of the outstanding claims which may have been contracted for him. A partnership has never existed between Edward W. Reder and the undersigned and does not exist at the present time.

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Now Genoa has a "big four" but Uncle Sam is not Number One.

Whether a woman should take her husband's name is easy. Not unless she also takes him.

Lenine and Trotzky are said by a doctor to have strong constitutions. But he may have judged by the odor.

Much of the correct English one reads was spoken with a blue pencil.

The Russian delegates may get somewhere at Genoa if they left their fool ideas at home.

The girl of the period makes herself look like an exclamation point and then goes out to cut a dash.



## STILL HERE

Owing to so much work on hand, the Expert Optician,

DR. WALDMAN  
of St. Louis, Mo.

has decided to remain in Skeston until next

Wednesday, April 26

He has already fitted a great number of glasses to some of the leading citizens of Skeston and they all express themselves as being better pleased with his work and glasses than any they have ever used. Dr. Waldman refers you to them. Read the following recommendation from one of our leading doctors and be convinced. Office at the residence of Mrs. George Dye, Malone Avenue, next door east of The Herald office.

Sikeston, Mo., April 19th, 1922.

This is to certify that I am now using very fine glasses fitted by Dr. S. Waldman, the optician of St. Louis, Mo., and they give me absolute satisfaction. They are positively the best I have ever used. I can heartily recommend him to anyone needing perfectly fitted glasses. (Signed) A. A. Mayfield, M. D.

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